



Wildlife as reservoirs for vector borne diseases in a warmer Scandinavian climate

Bødker, Rene; Kristensen, Birgit

Publication date:
2011

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Bødker, R., & Kristensen, B. (2011). *Wildlife as reservoirs for vector borne diseases in a warmer Scandinavian climate*. Abstract from Workshop on Wildlife Health and Climate Change 2011, Rønne, Denmark.
http://www.vildtsundhed.dk/Center_for_Vildtsundhed/Publikationer/Afrapportering_workshop/111013_Wildlife_Health_Climate_Change.aspx

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Wildlife as reservoirs for vector borne diseases in a warmer Scandinavian climate



The Nordrisk project was supported by
The Nordic Council of Ministers
The Danish Food Research Programme

Workshop on Wildlife Health and Climate Change
13th October 2011

René Bødker

Birgit Kristensen

Kaare Græsbøll

Carsten Kirkeby

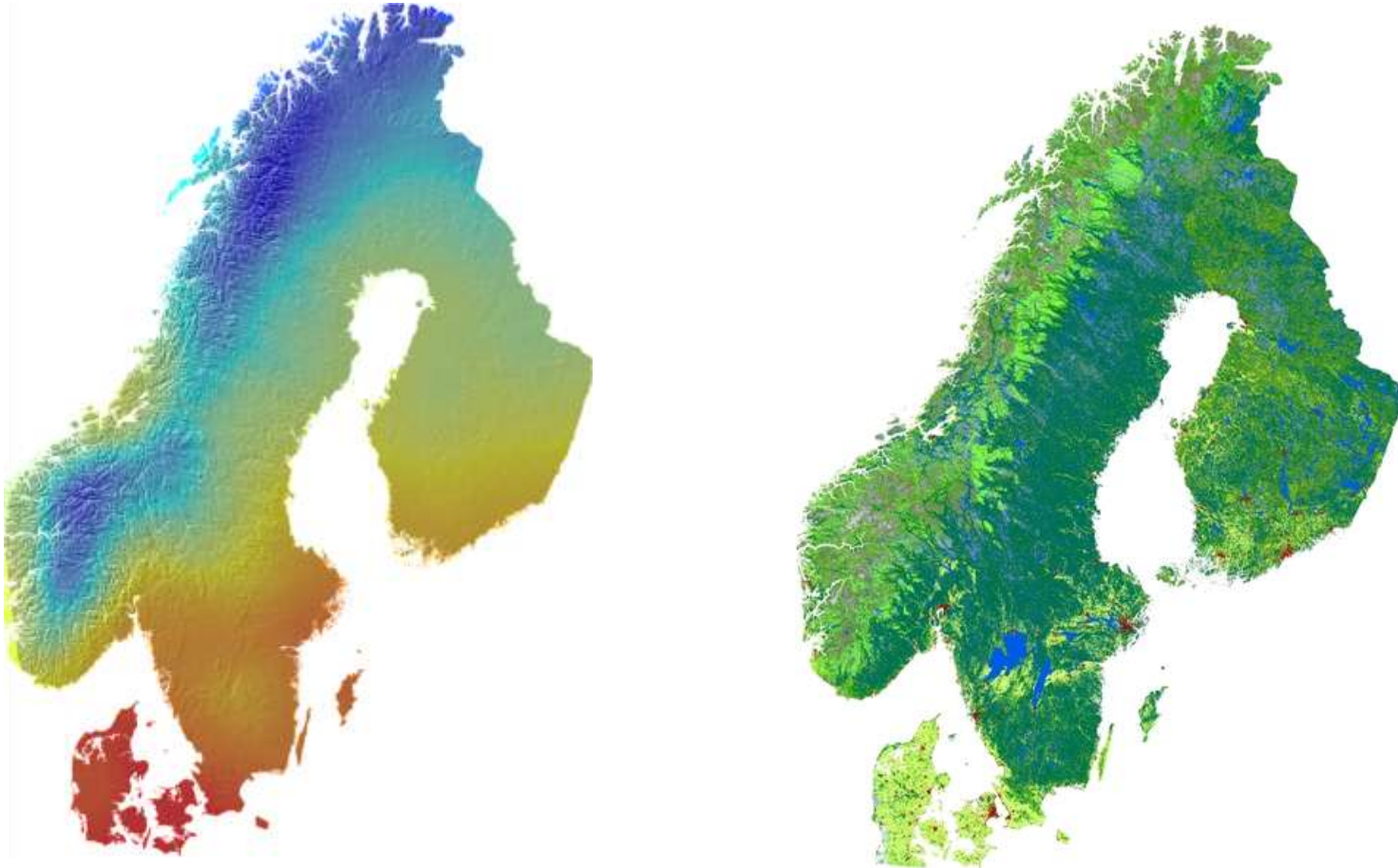
Anders Stockmarr

Mette Fertner

Lasse E. Christiansen

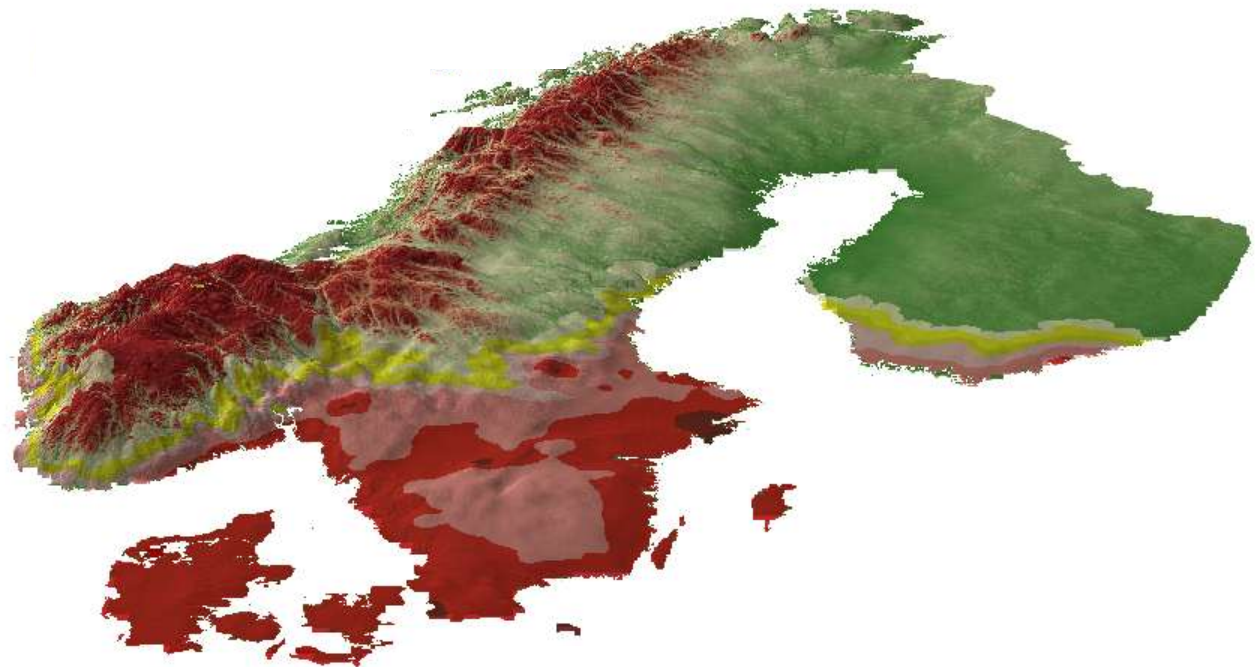


The NordRisk data base for modelling vector borne diseases



NordRisk Site Menu

- Introduction
- Background
- + Diseases
- + Vectors
- + Climate conditions
- + Climate projections
- + Topography
- + Demography
- + Land use
- + Husbandry
- Links
- + Contact



Parameterisation of model

Drivers:

Model parameters:

Environment

{ Number of vectors

Temperature

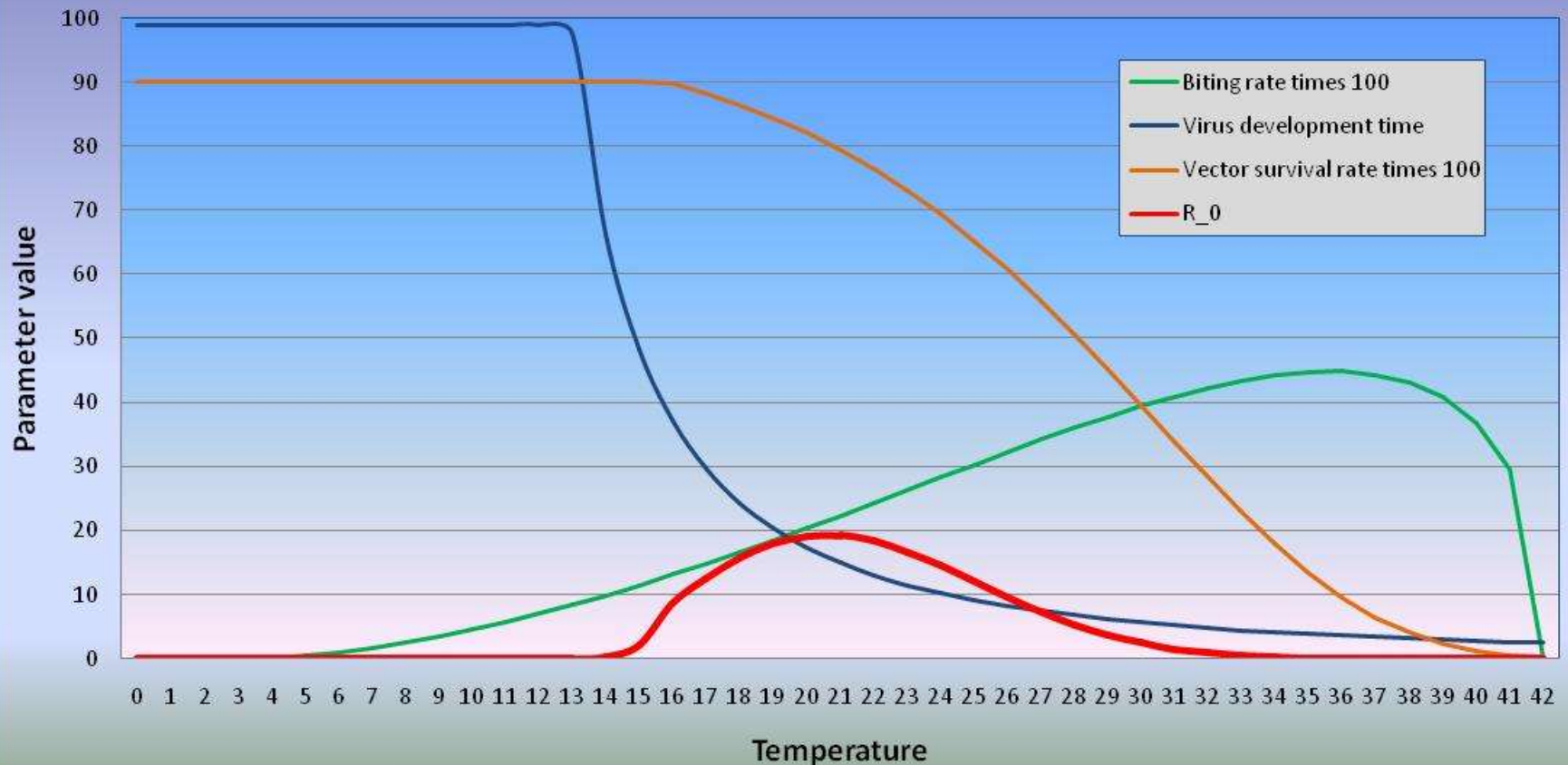
{ How often the vector bites
How long it takes for the virus to develop in the vectors
The vectors daily survival rate (how long they live)

Disease specific

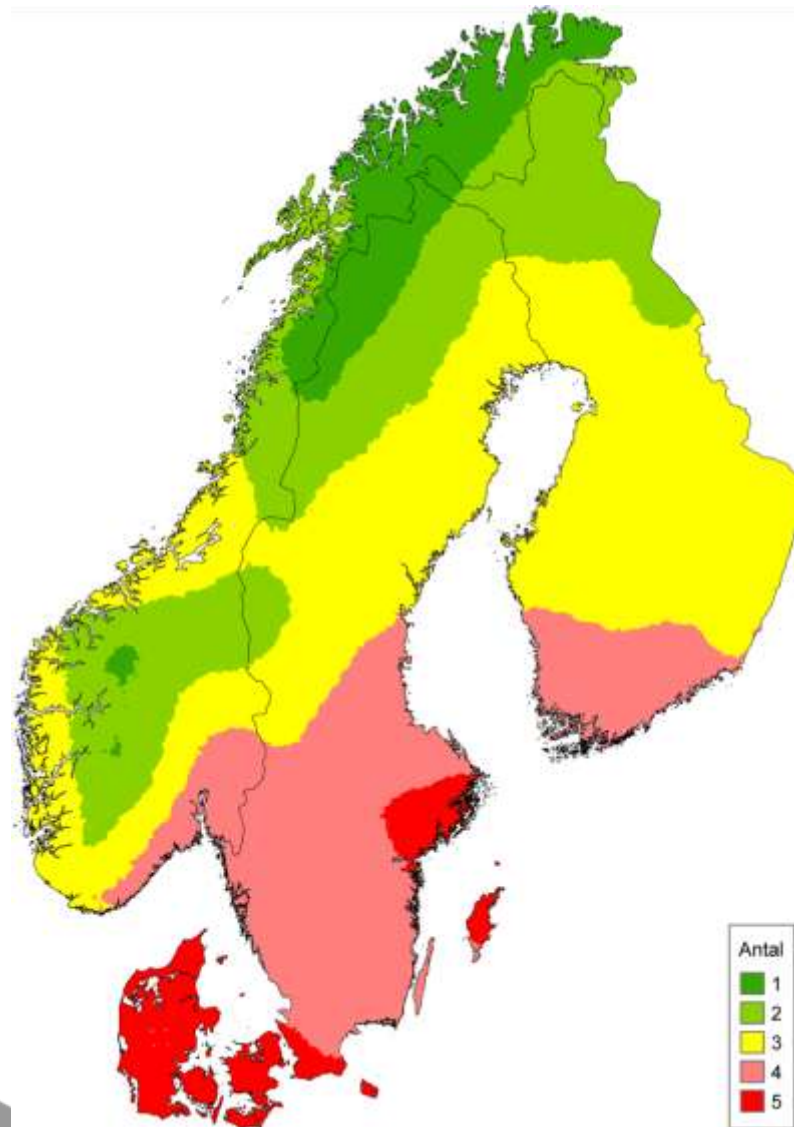
{ How long a cow is infectious to the vectors
The probability of transmission from an infectious host to a vector
The probability of transmission from an infectious vector to a host

Basic transmission parameters

Temperature dependent parameters

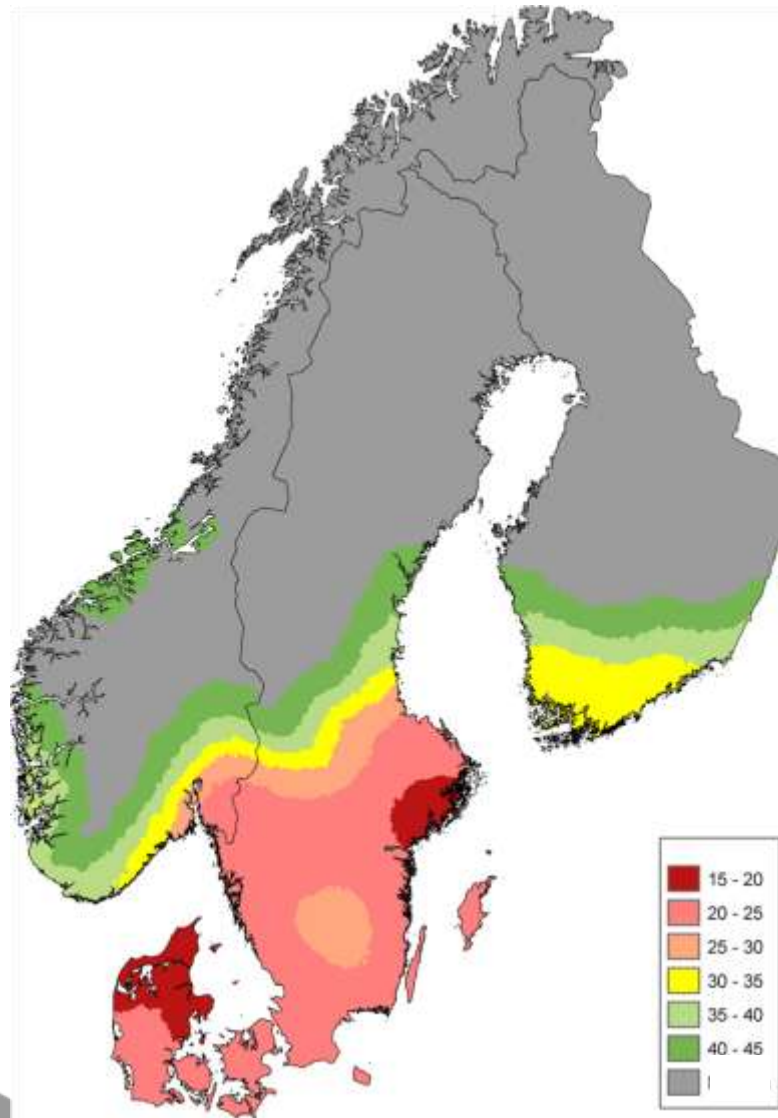


The maximum number of additional blood meals per vector in 2008

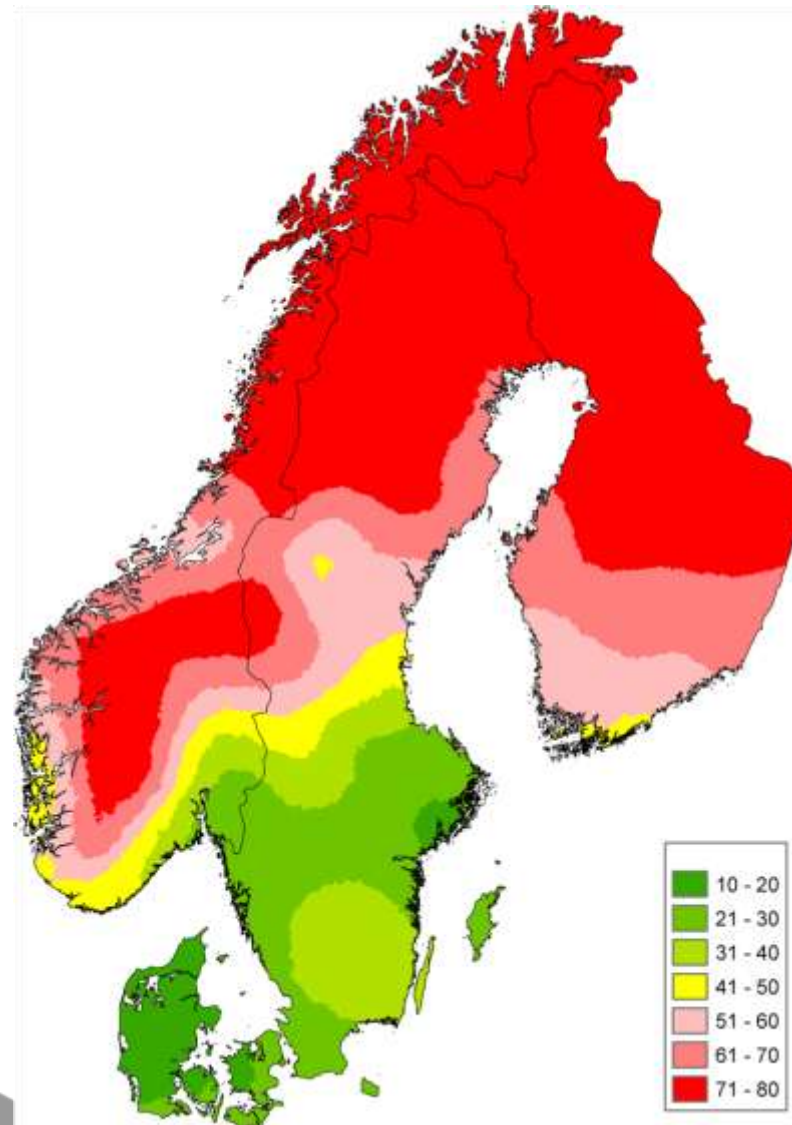


Virus development time in a vector infected

20th July 2008

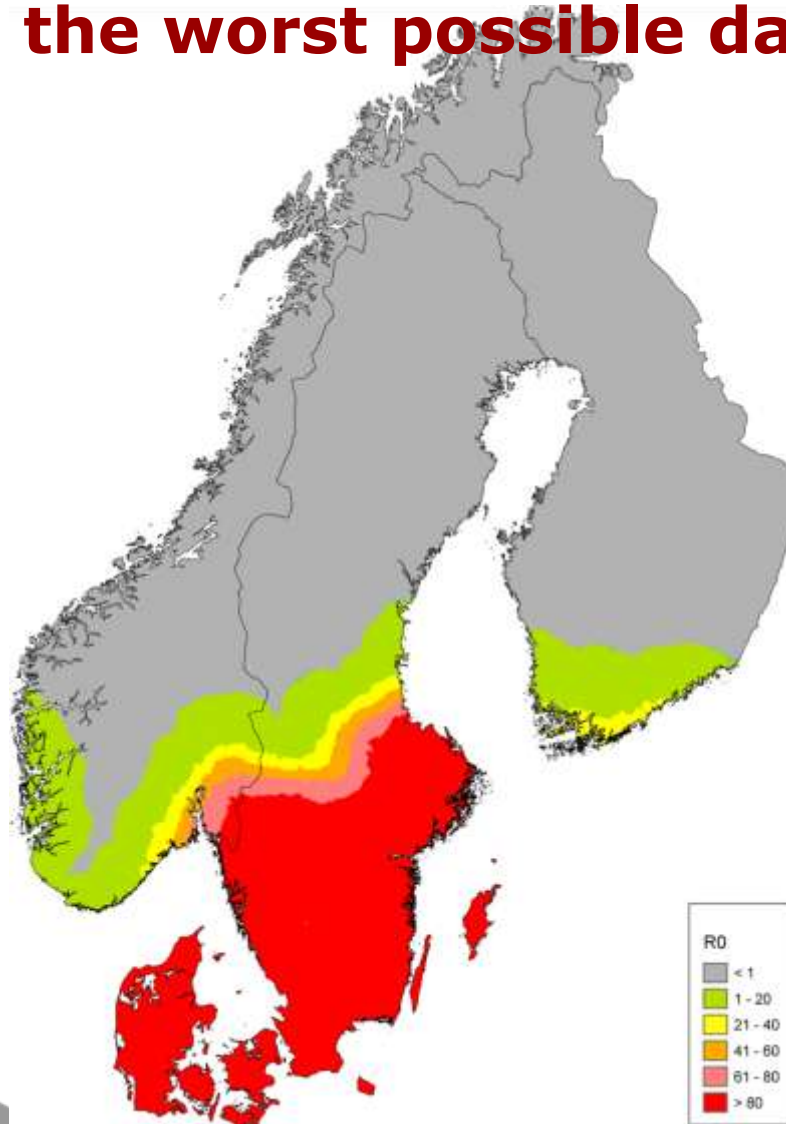


How many vectors survive 25 days after feeding 20th July 2008?



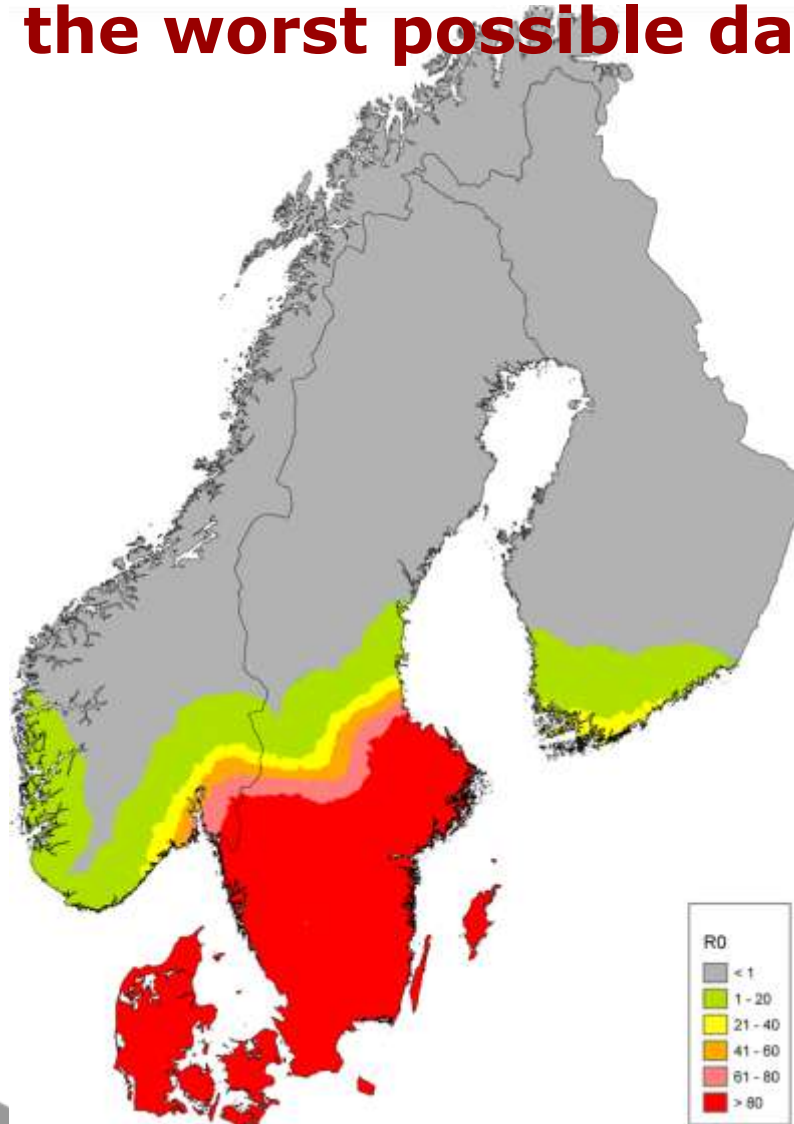
The highest R_0 for an introduced infectious cow in 2008

– the worst possible day!



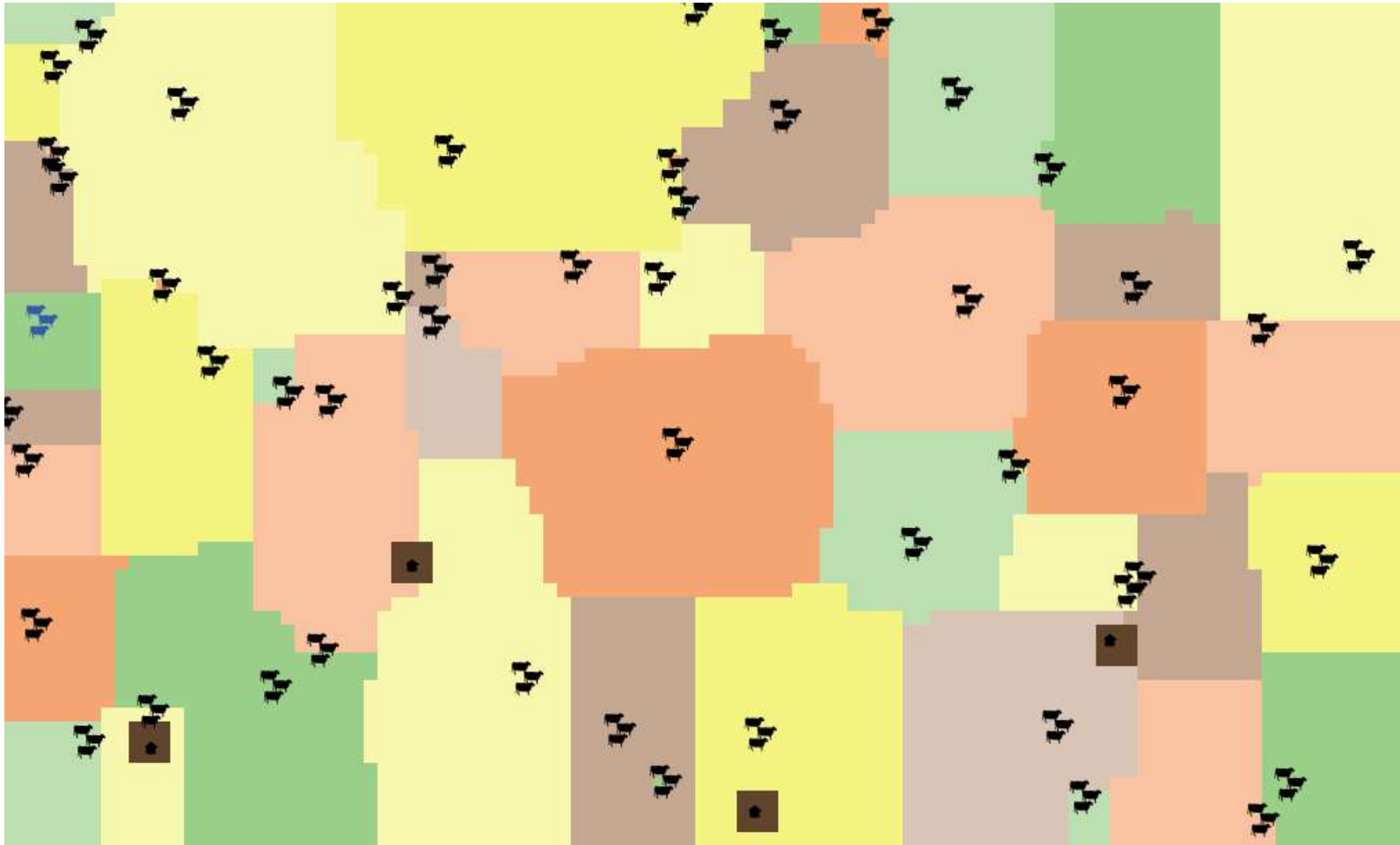
The highest R_0 for an introduced infectious cow in 2008

– the worst possible day!

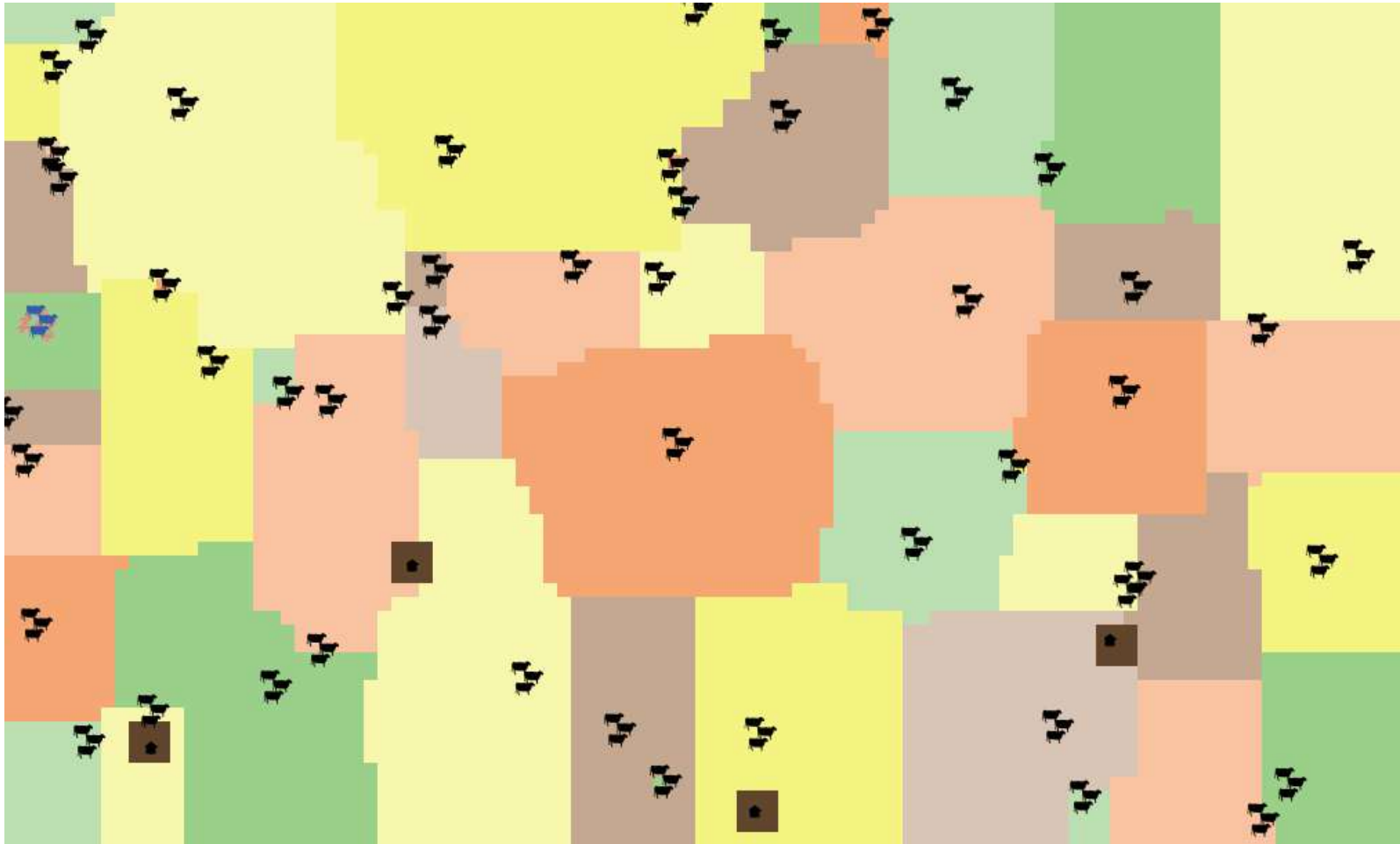


Role of wild ruminant..
Vet. Res. 2011, **42**:88

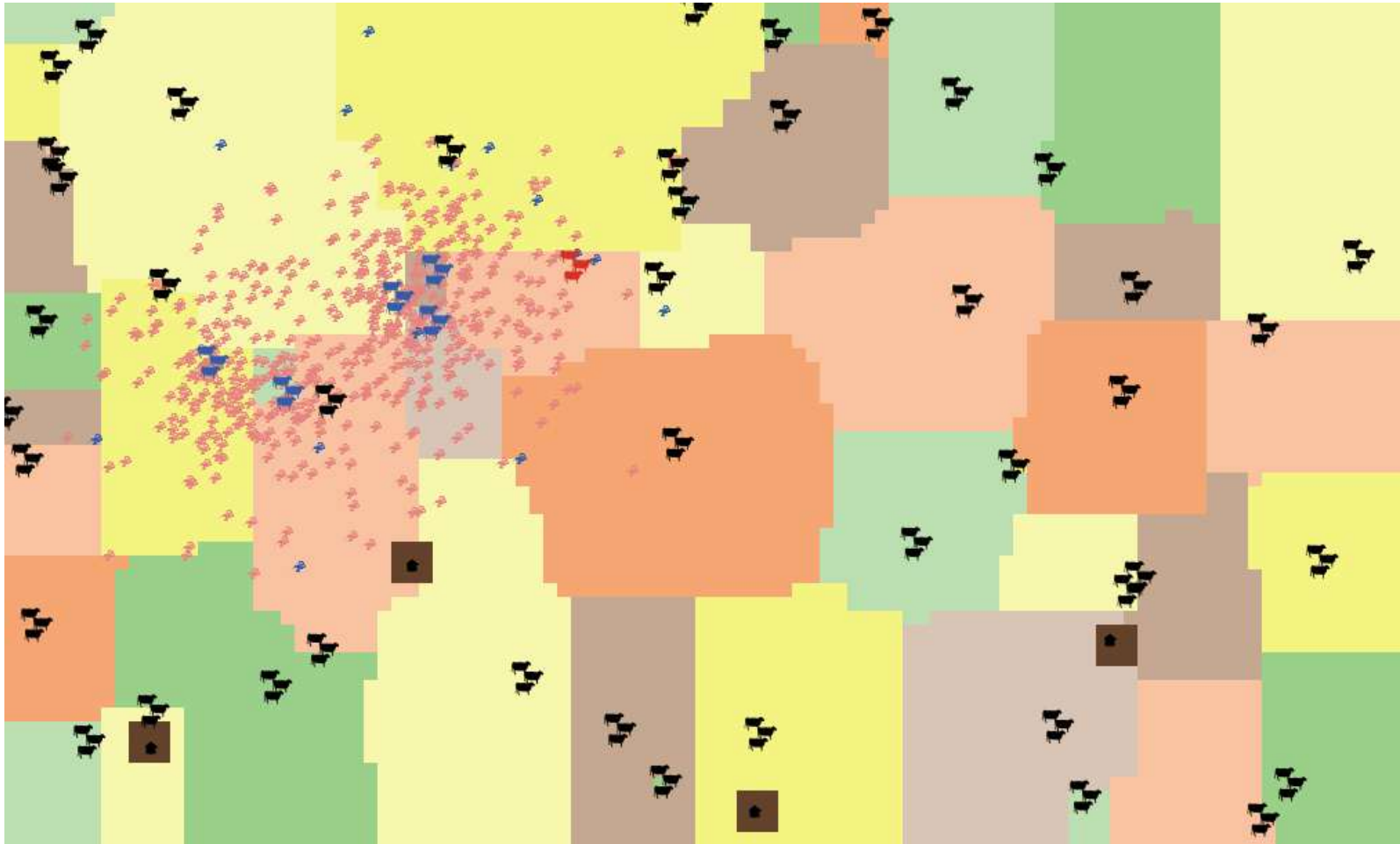
Planning prevention and control



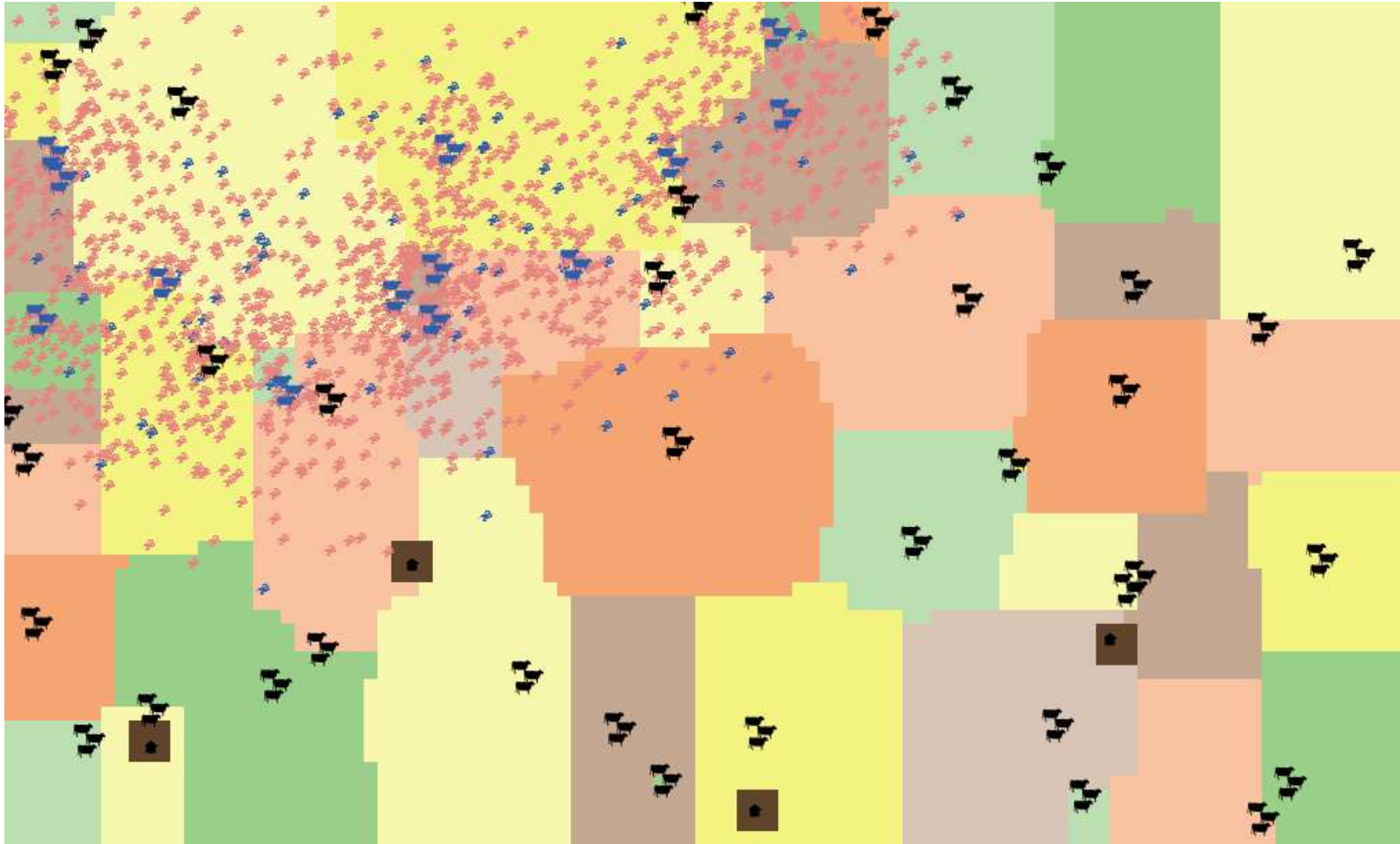
Planning prevention and control



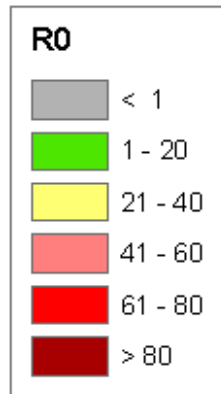
Planning prevention and control



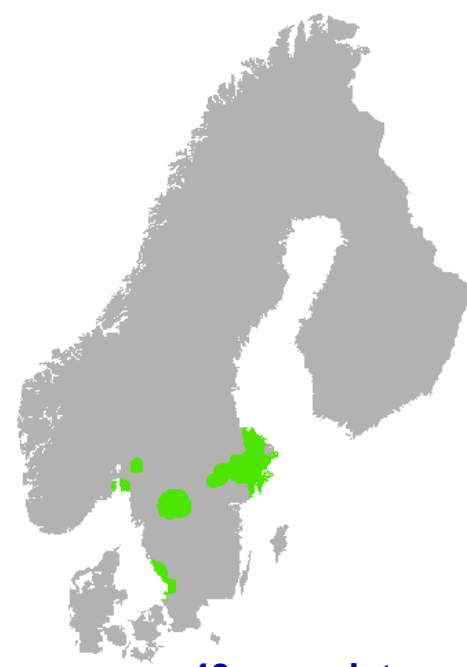
Planning prevention and control



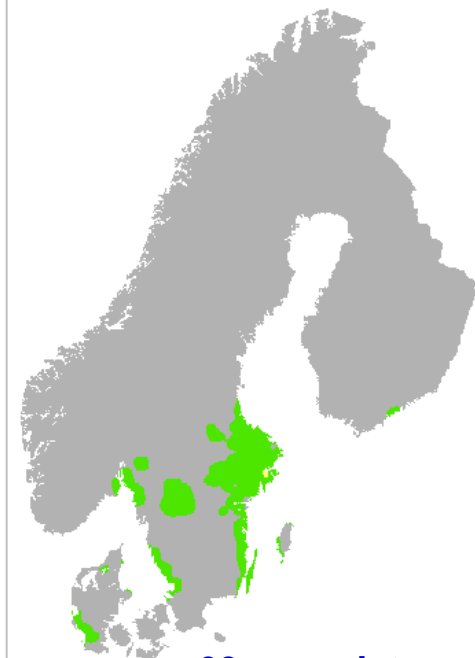
Bluetongue



R₀ 05 May 2008

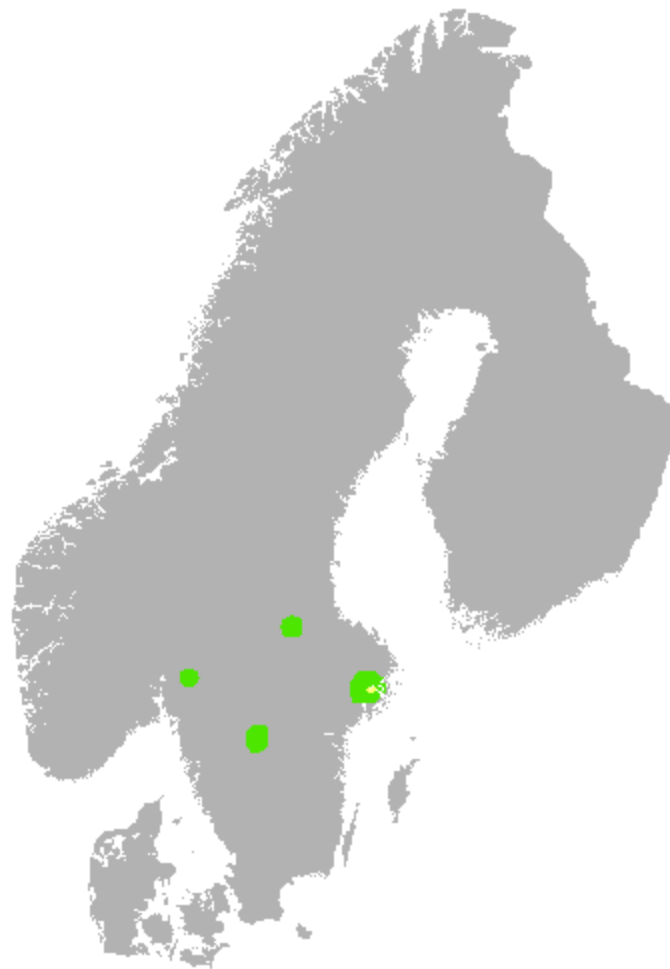
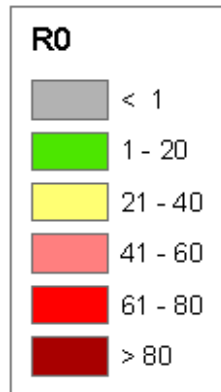


40 years later

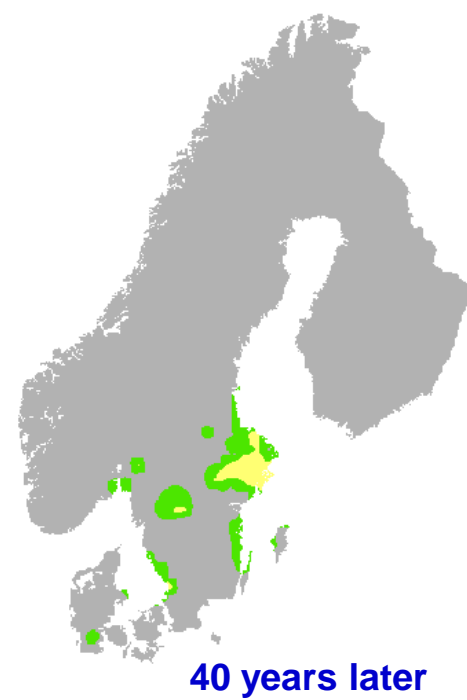


60 years later

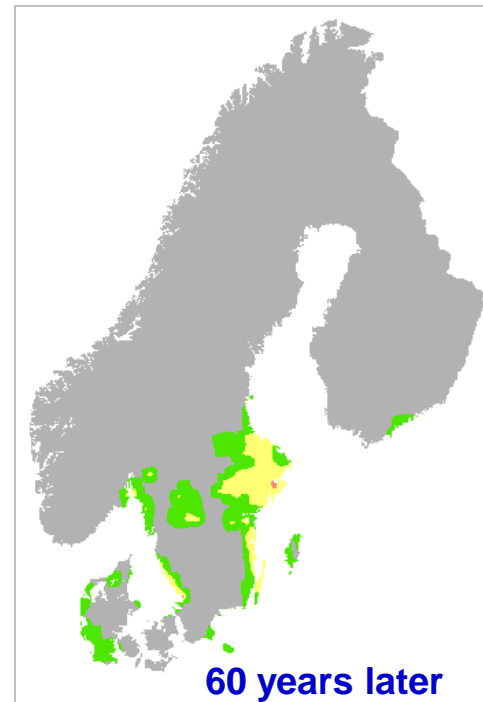
Bluetongue



R₀ 12 May 2008

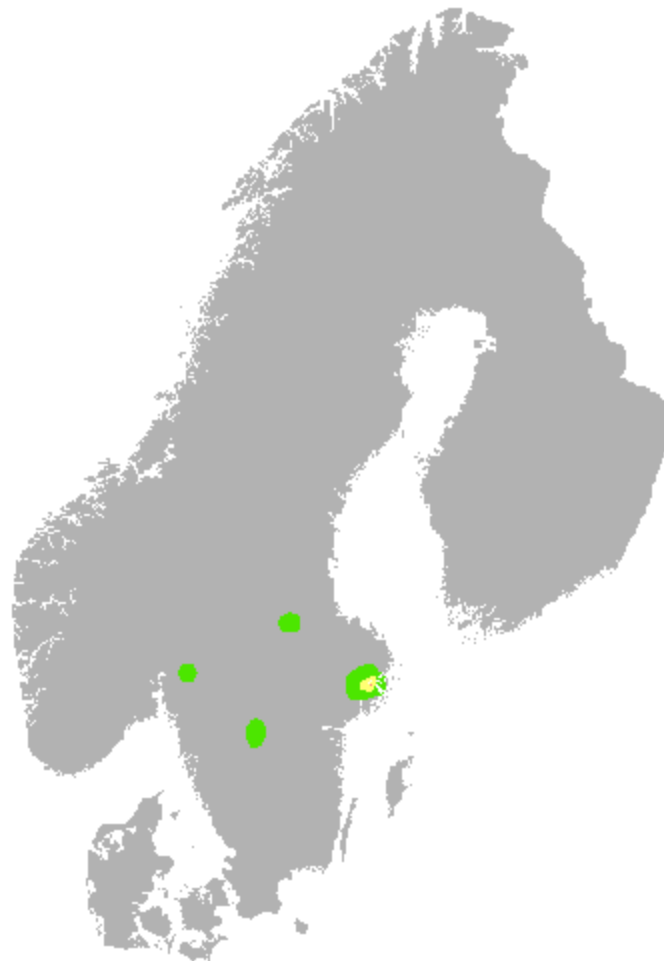
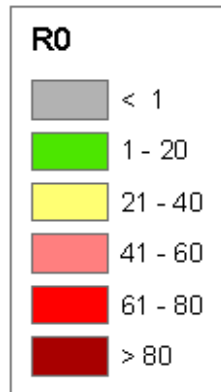


40 years later

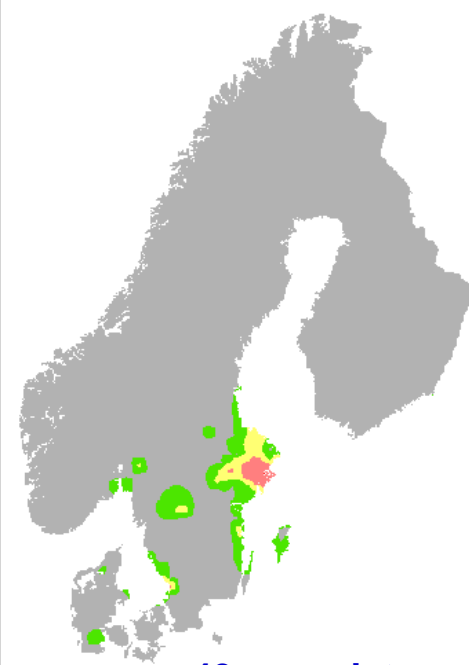


60 years later

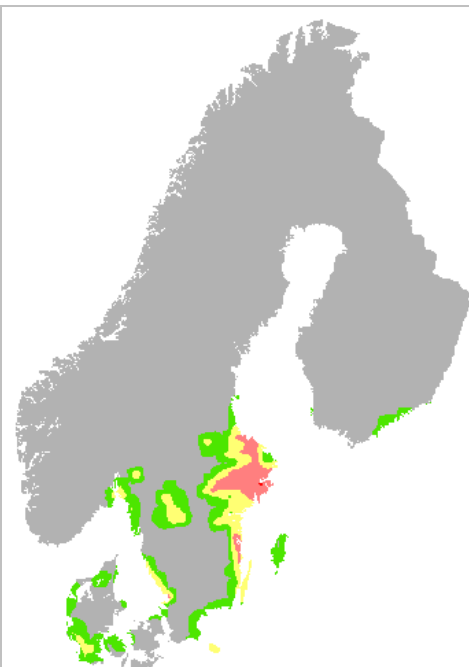
Bluetongue



R_0 19 May 2008

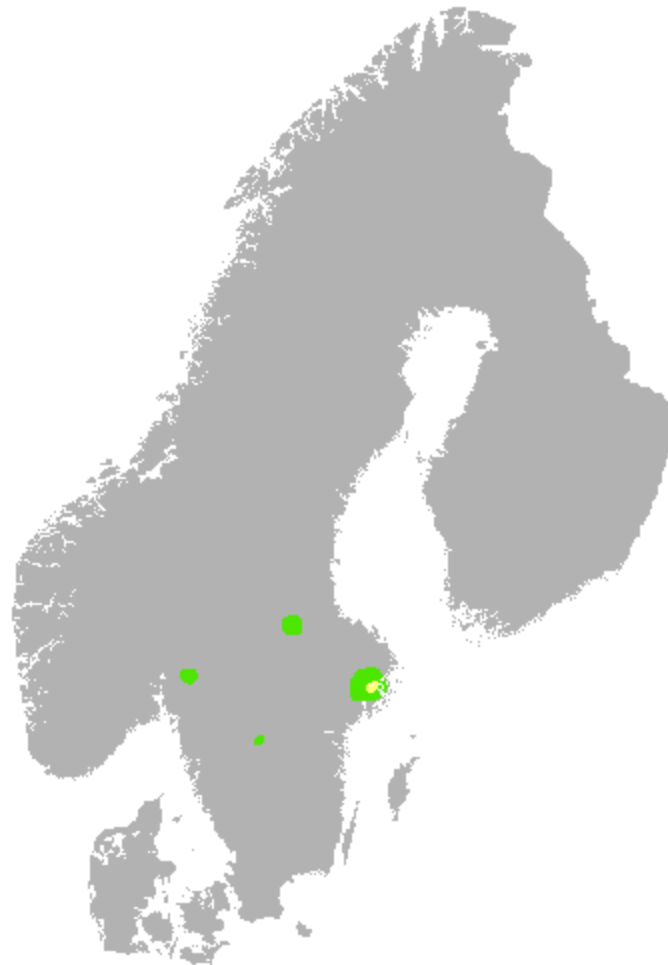
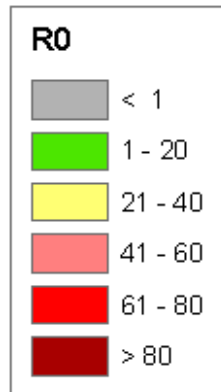


40 years later

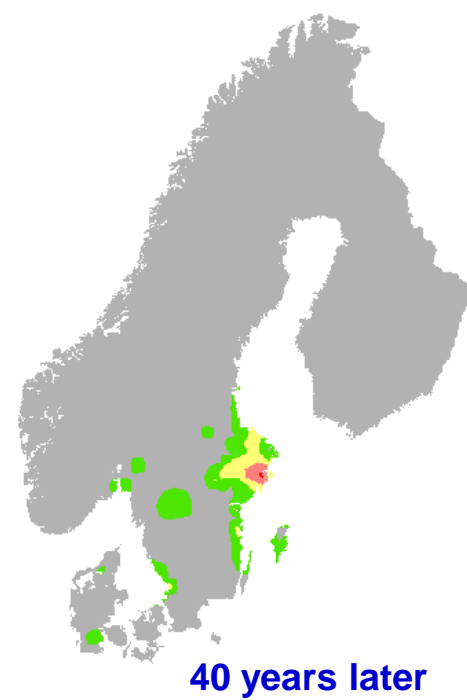


60 years later

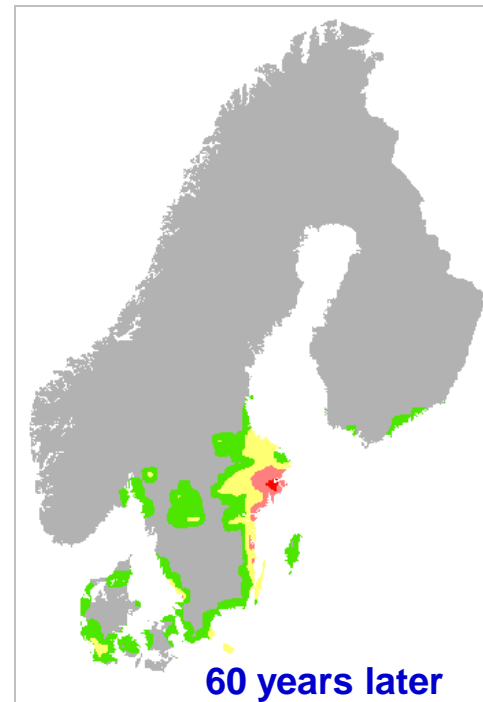
Bluetongue



R₀ 26 May 2008

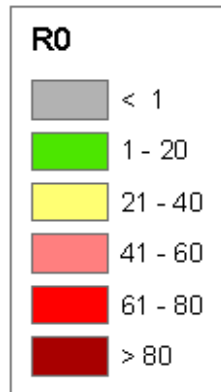


40 years later

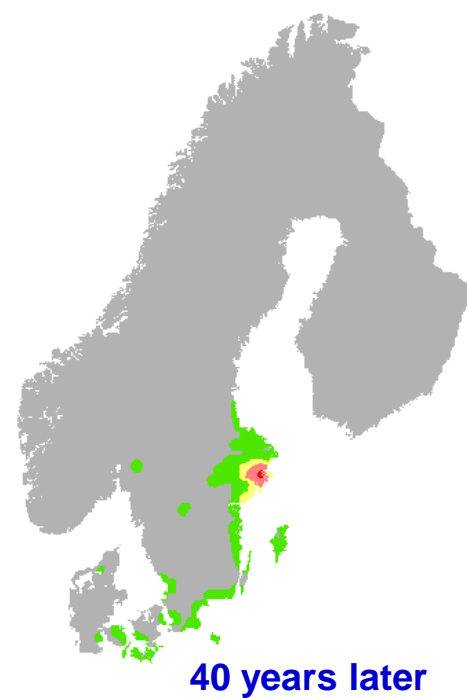


60 years later

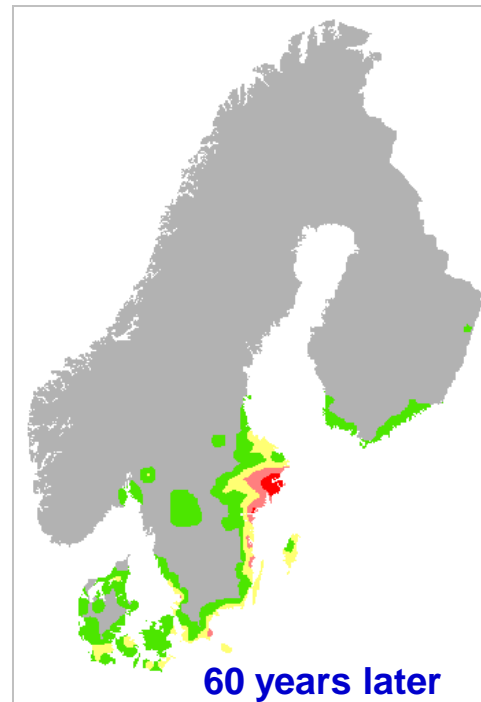
Bluetongue



R₀ 02 Jun 2008

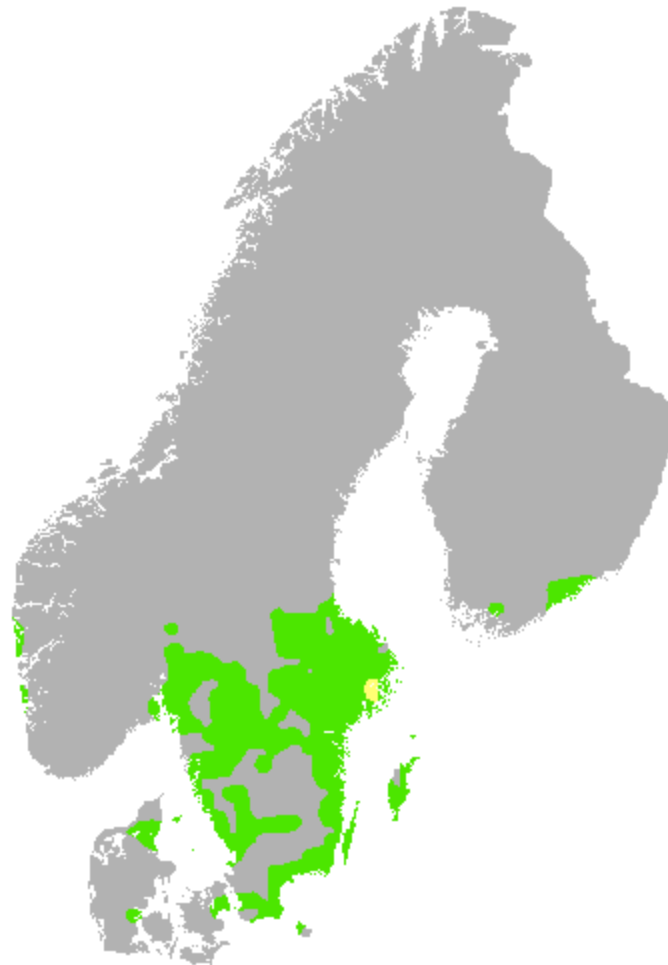
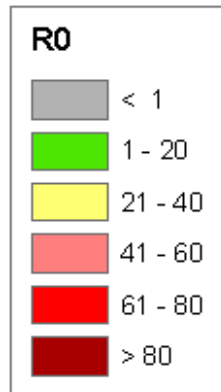


40 years later

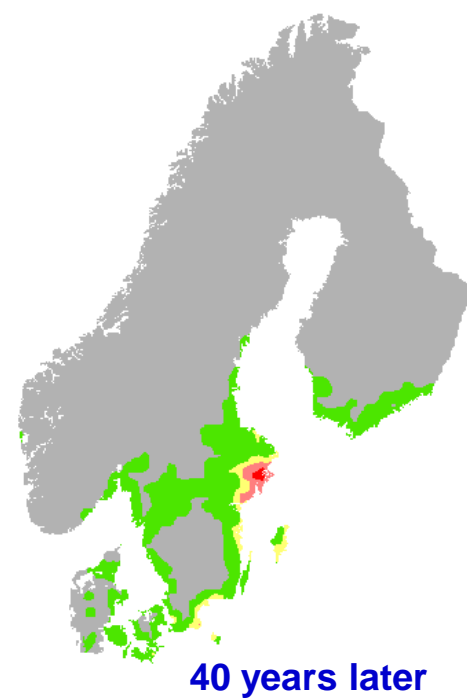


60 years later

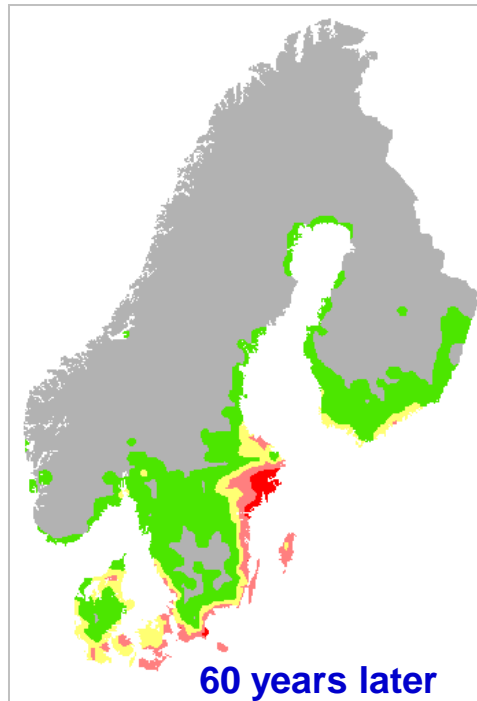
Bluetongue



R₀ 09 Jun 2008

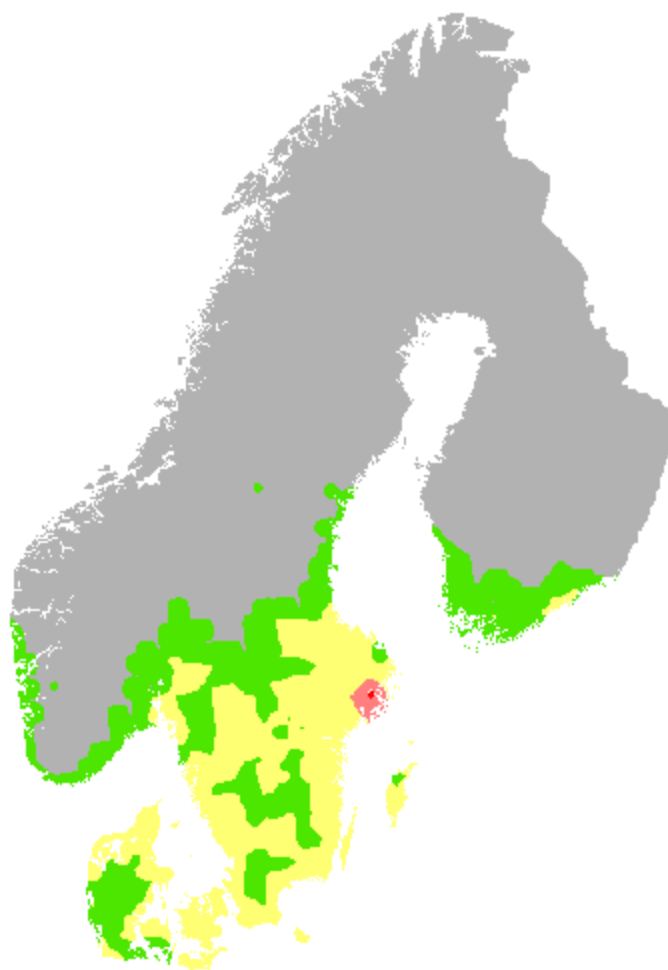
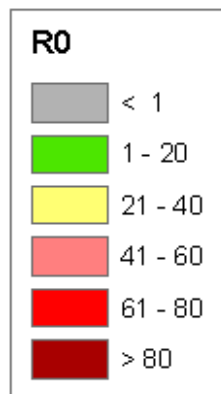


40 years later

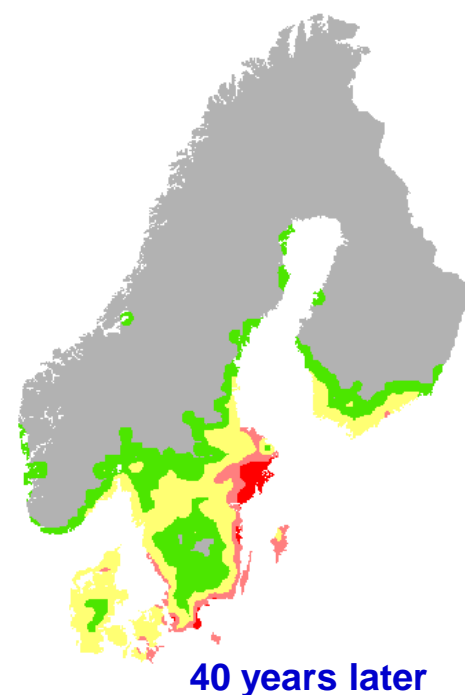


60 years later

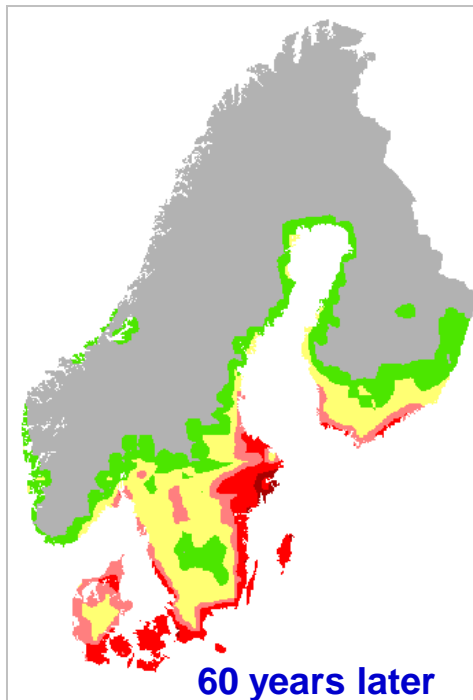
Bluetongue



R₀ 16 Jun 2008

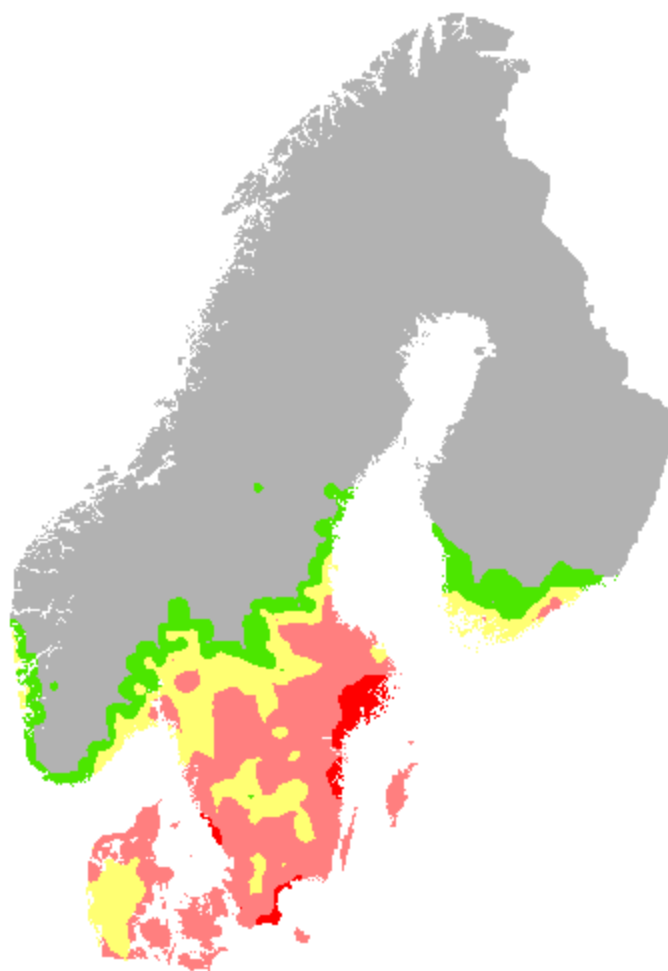
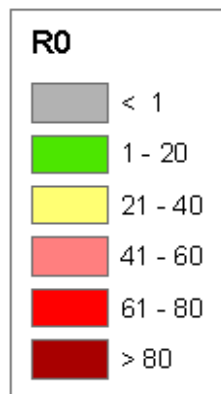


40 years later

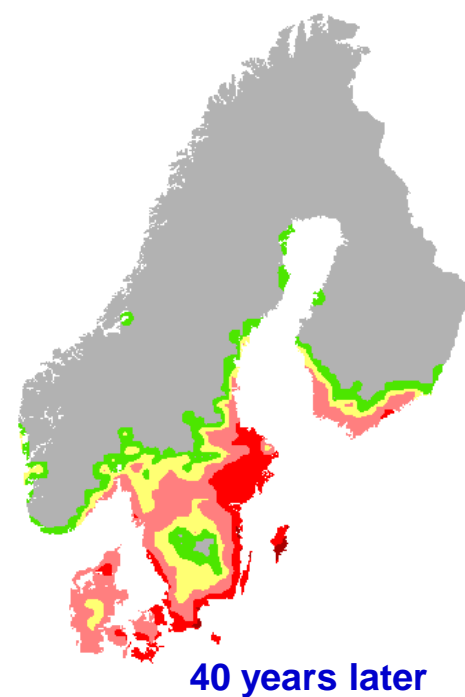


60 years later

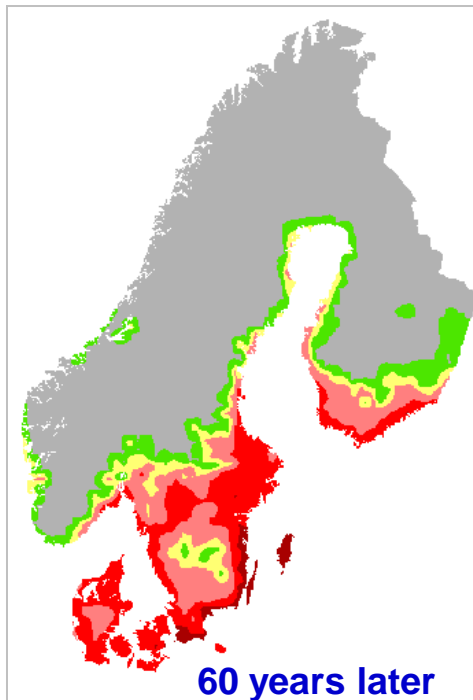
Bluetongue



R₀ 23 Jun 2008

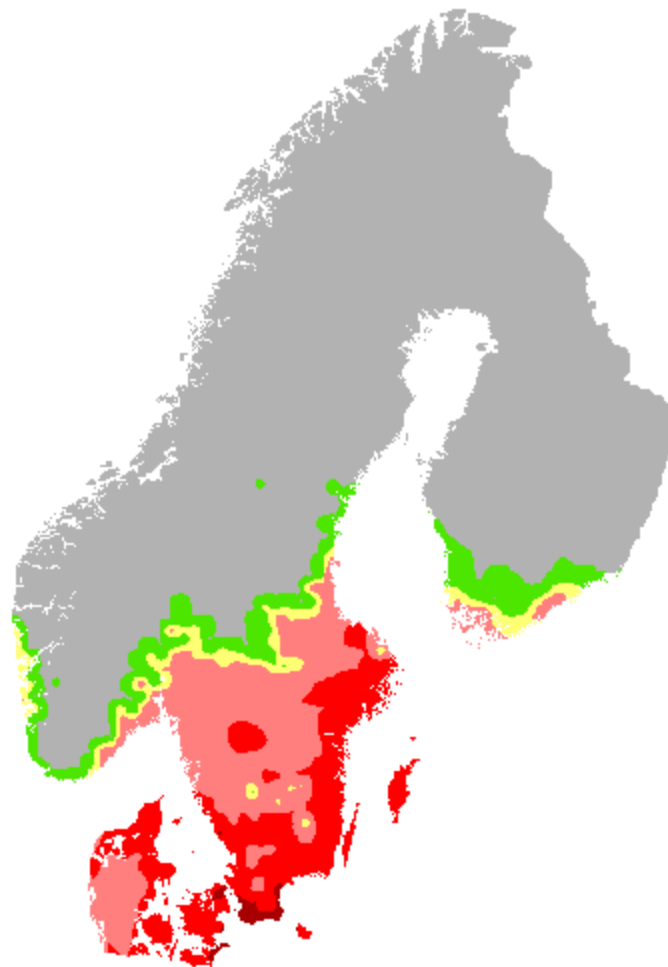
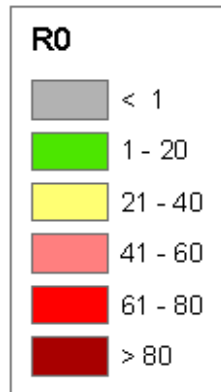


40 years later

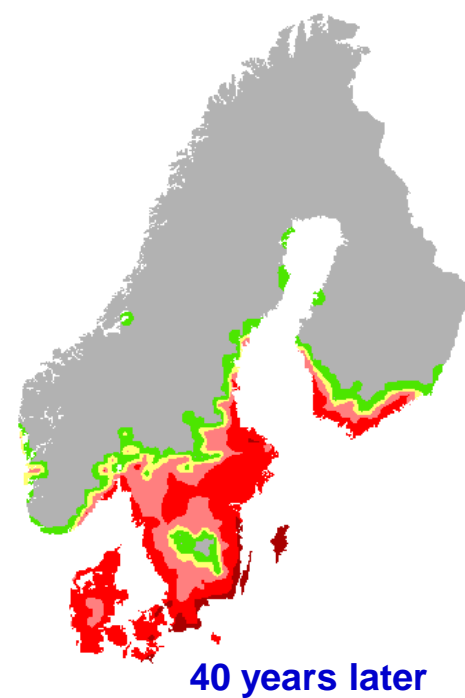


60 years later

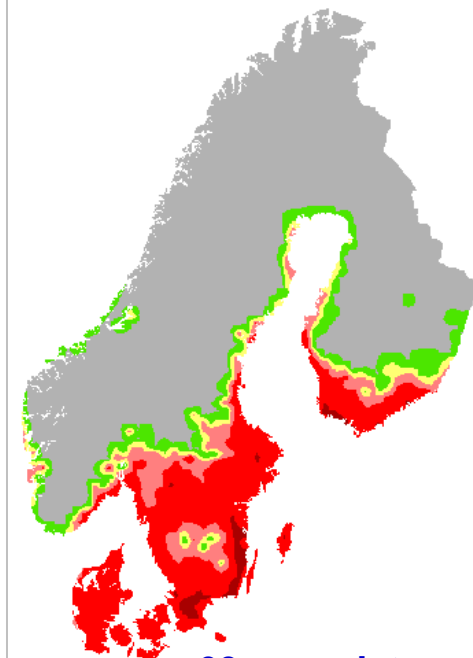
Bluetongue



R₀ 30 Jun 2008

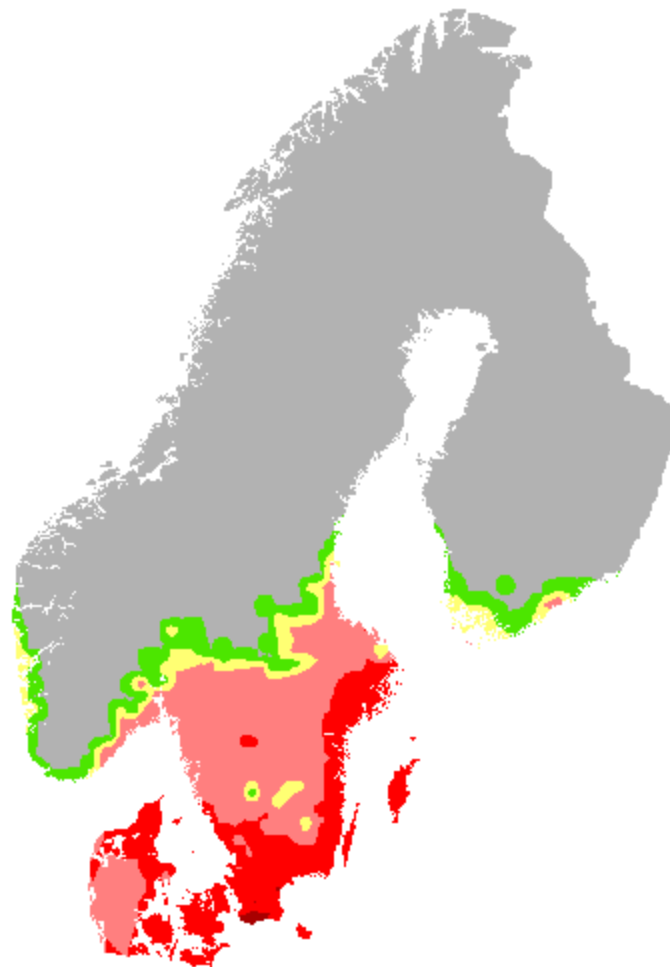
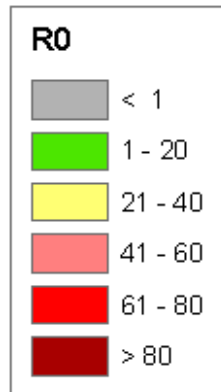


40 years later

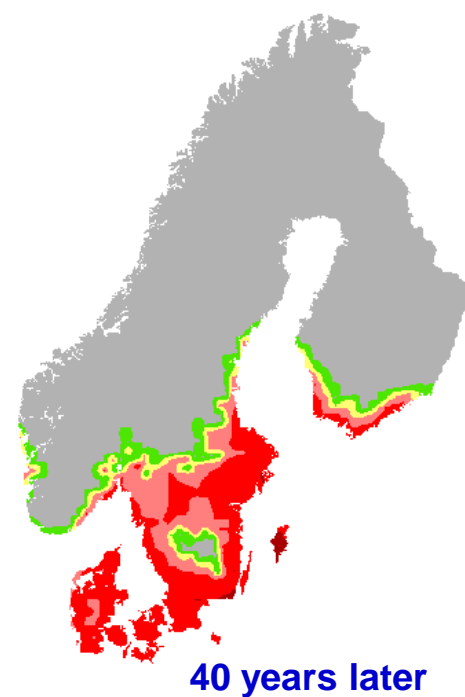


60 years later

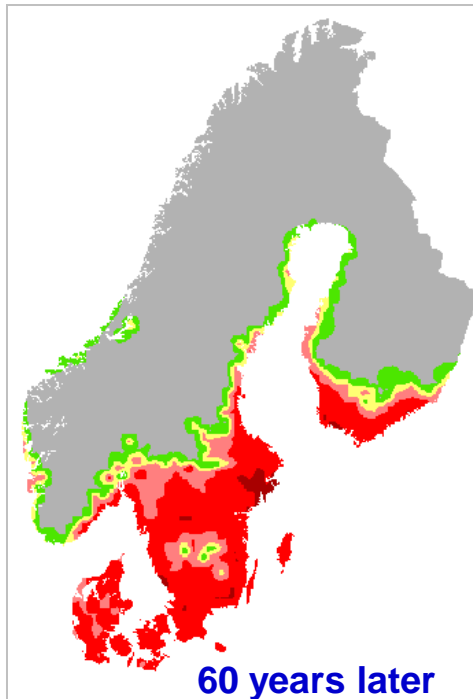
Bluetongue



R₀ 07 Jul 2008

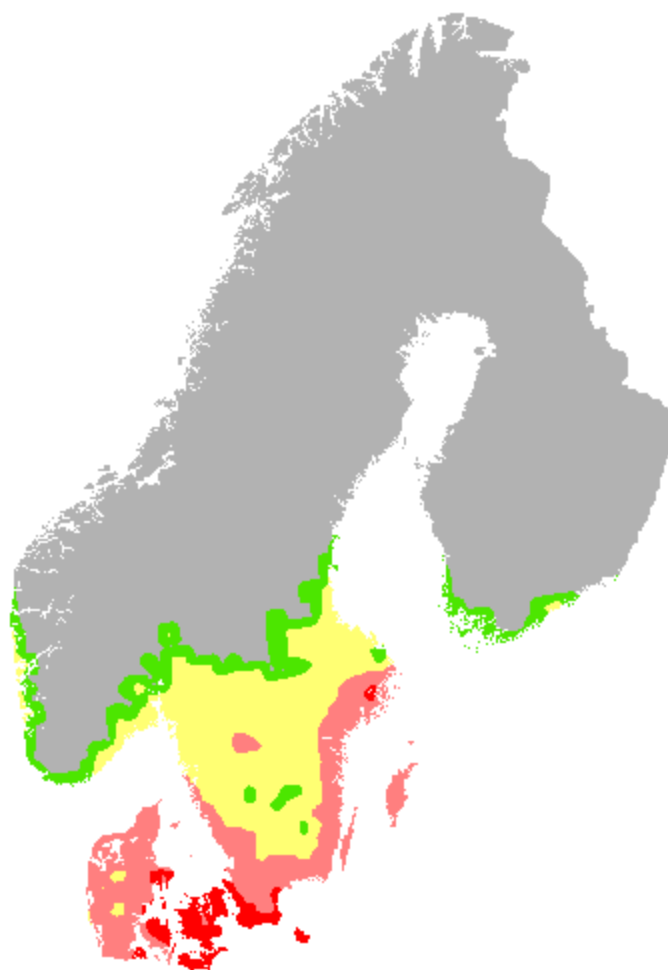
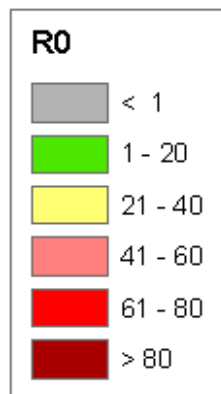


40 years later

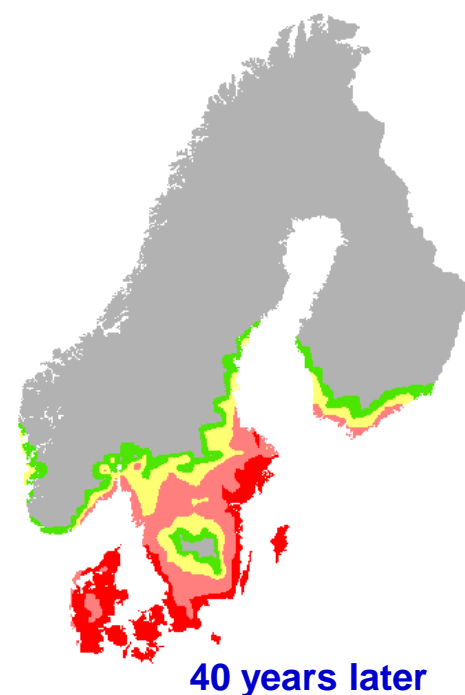


60 years later

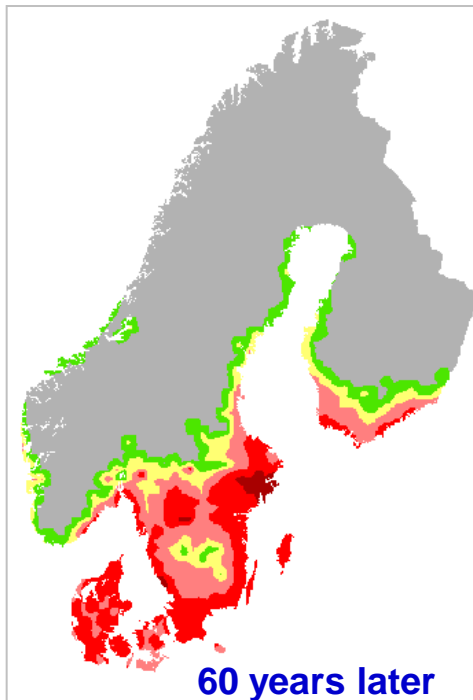
Bluetongue



R₀ 14 Jul 2008

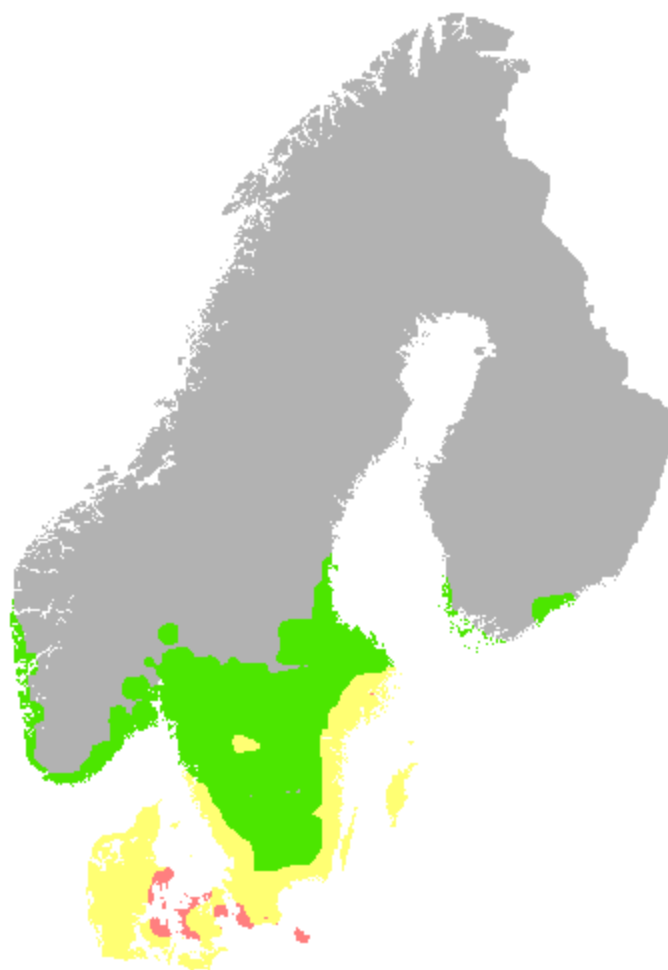
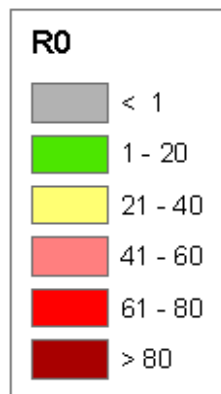


40 years later

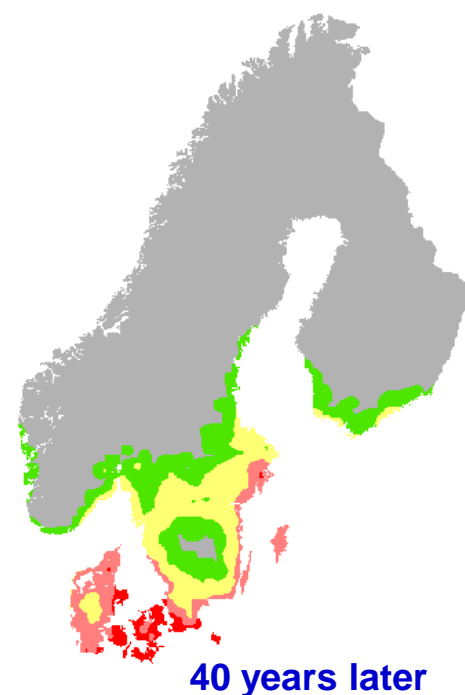


60 years later

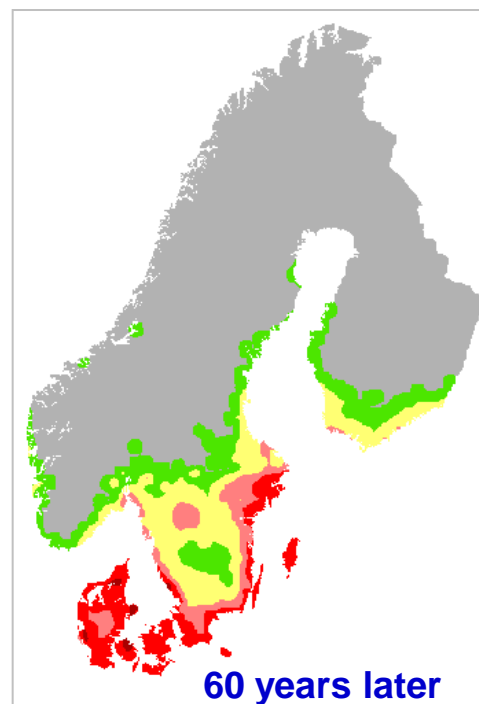
Bluetongue



R₀ 21 Jul 2008

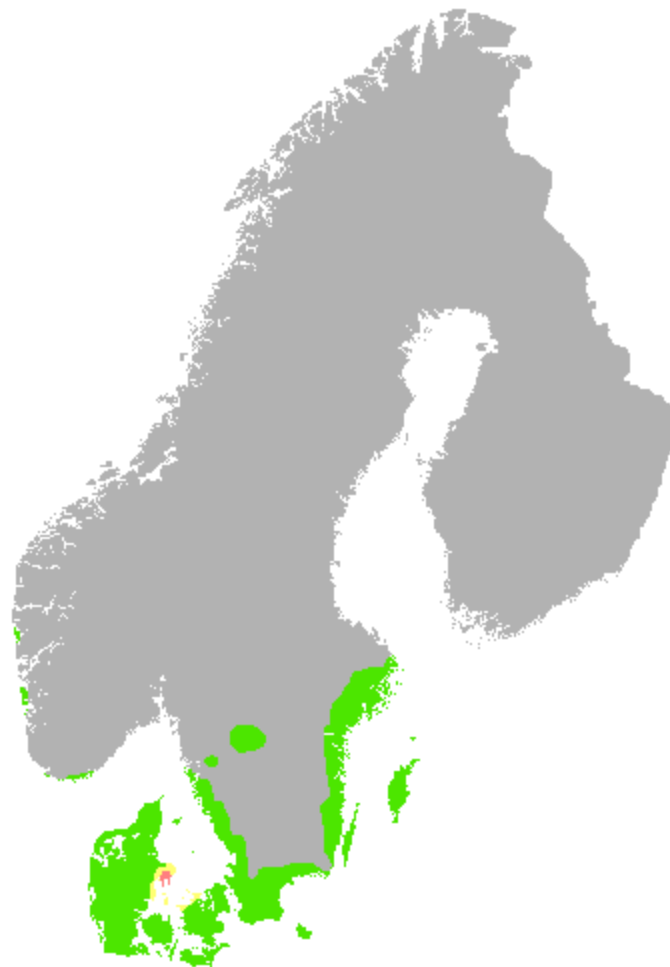
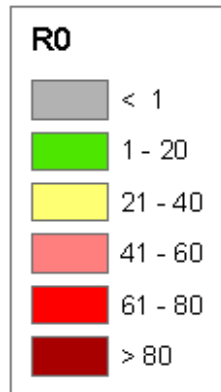


40 years later

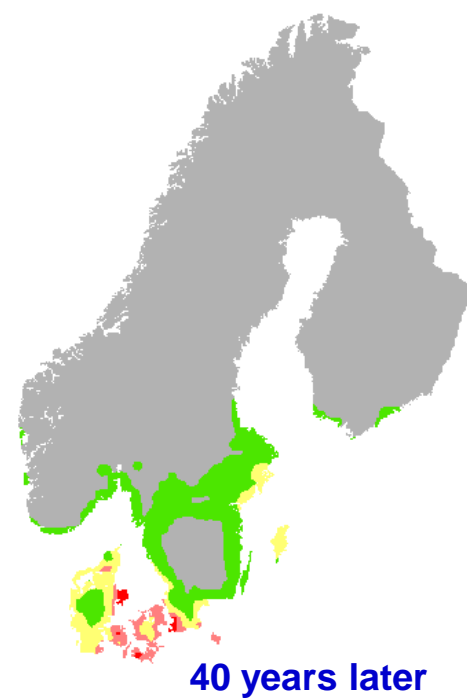


60 years later

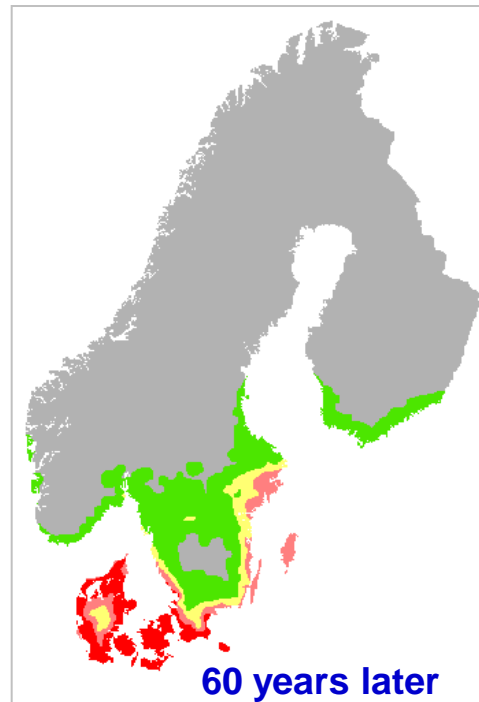
Bluetongue



R₀ 28 Jul 2008

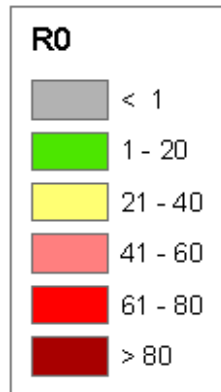


40 years later

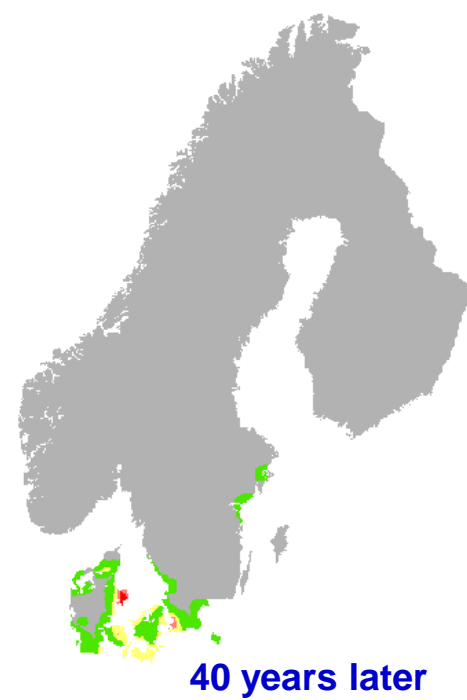


60 years later

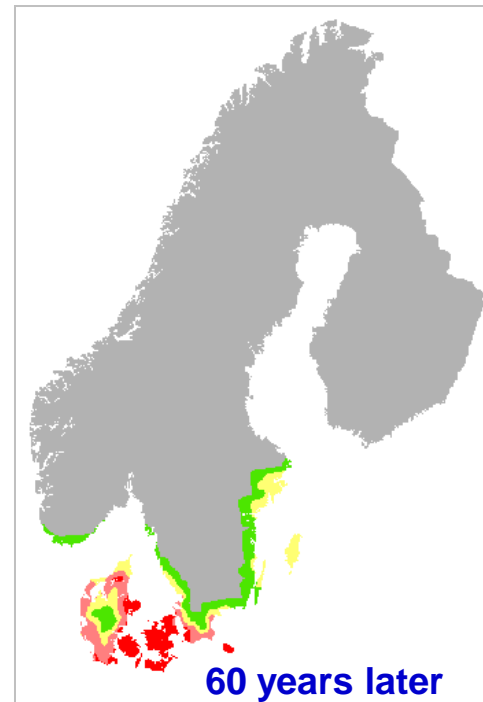
Bluetongue



R₀ 04 Aug 2008

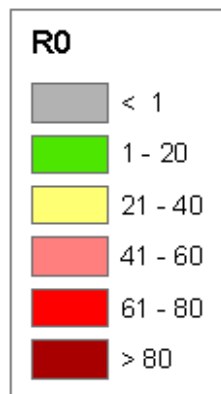


40 years later

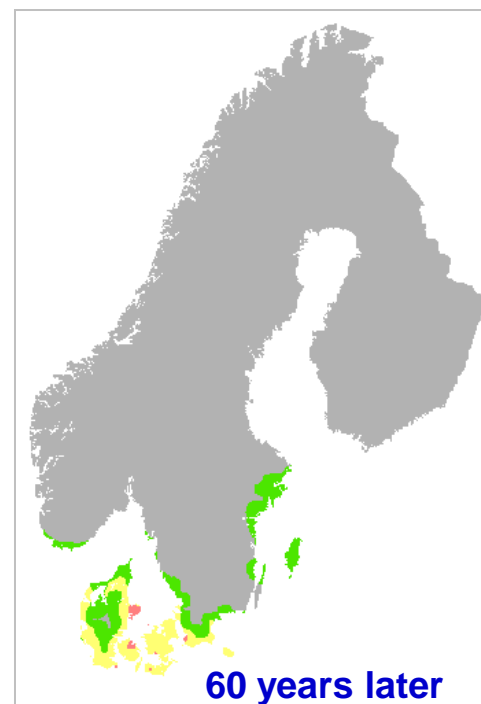
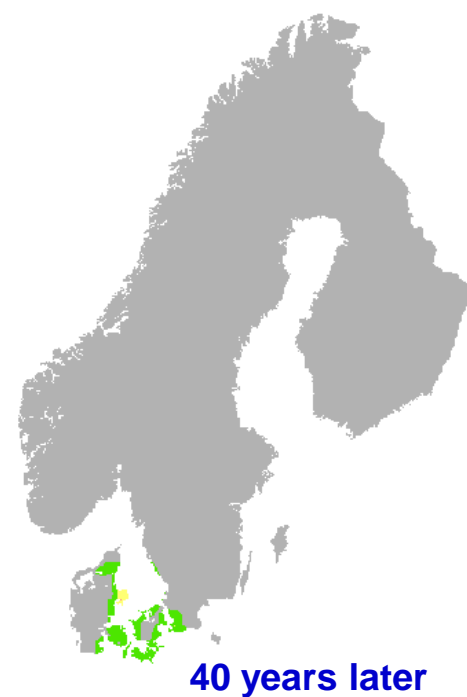


60 years later

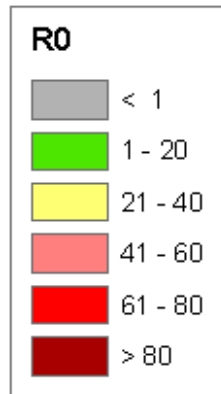
Bluetongue



R₀ 11 Aug 2008



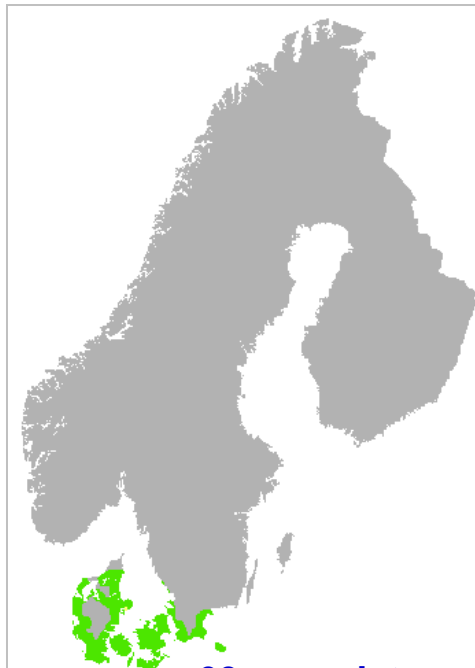
Bluetongue



R₀ 18 Aug 2008

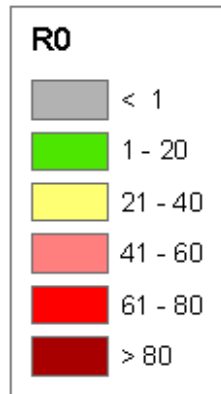


40 years later



60 years later

Bluetongue



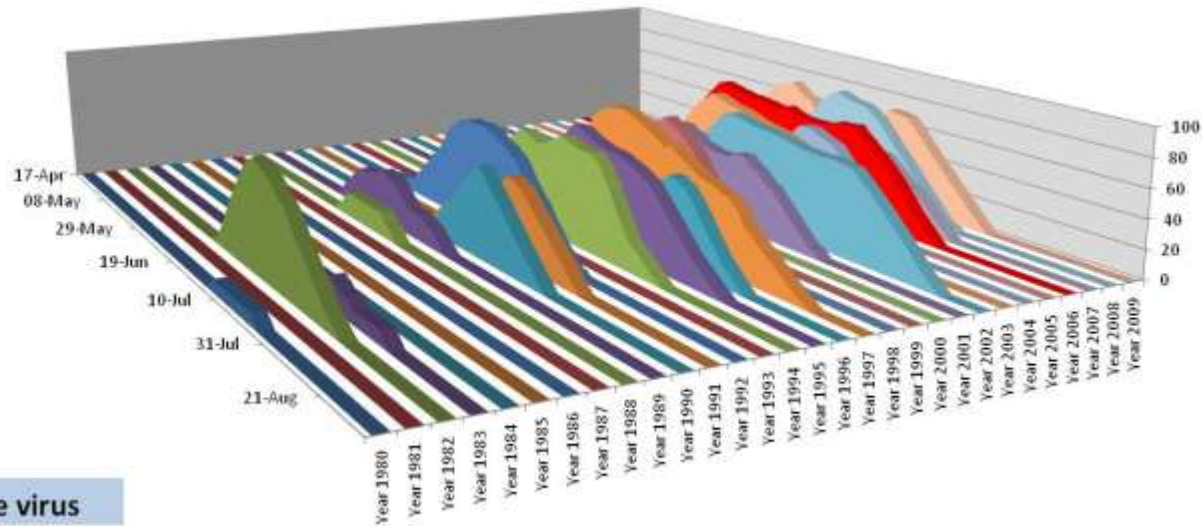
R₀ 25 Aug 2008



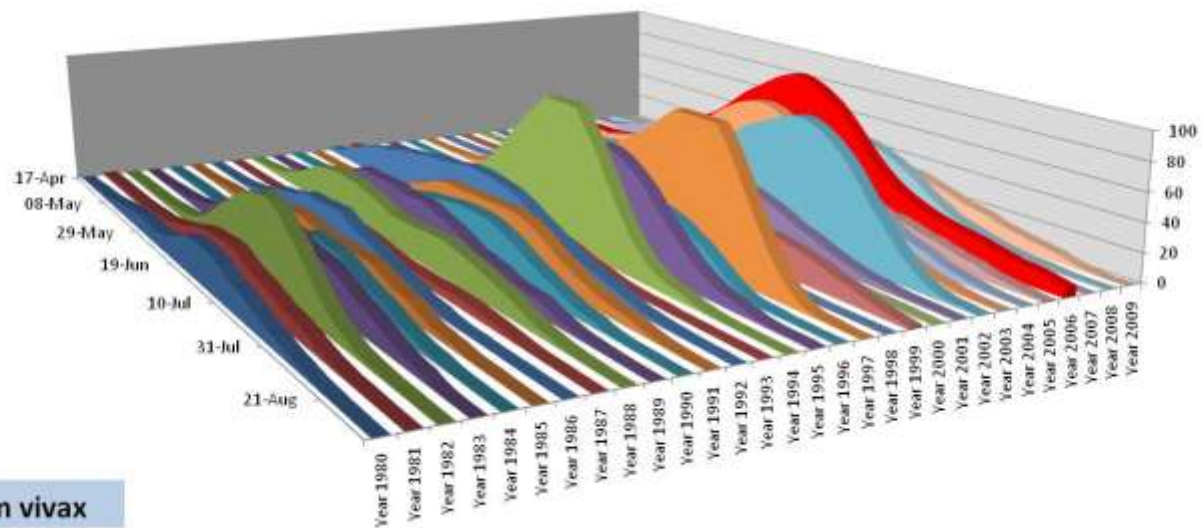
40 years later



60 years later

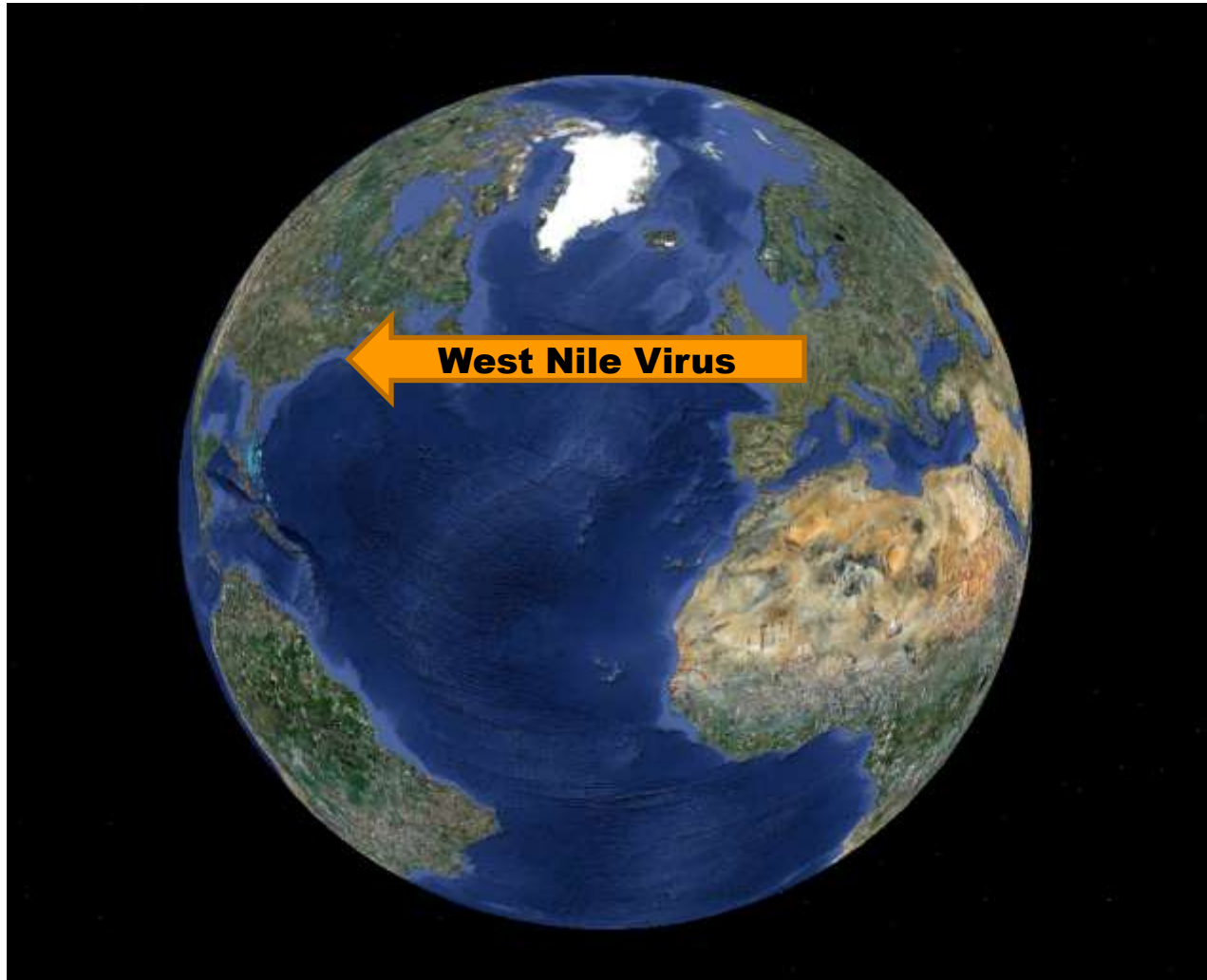


Bluetongue virus



Plasmodium vivax

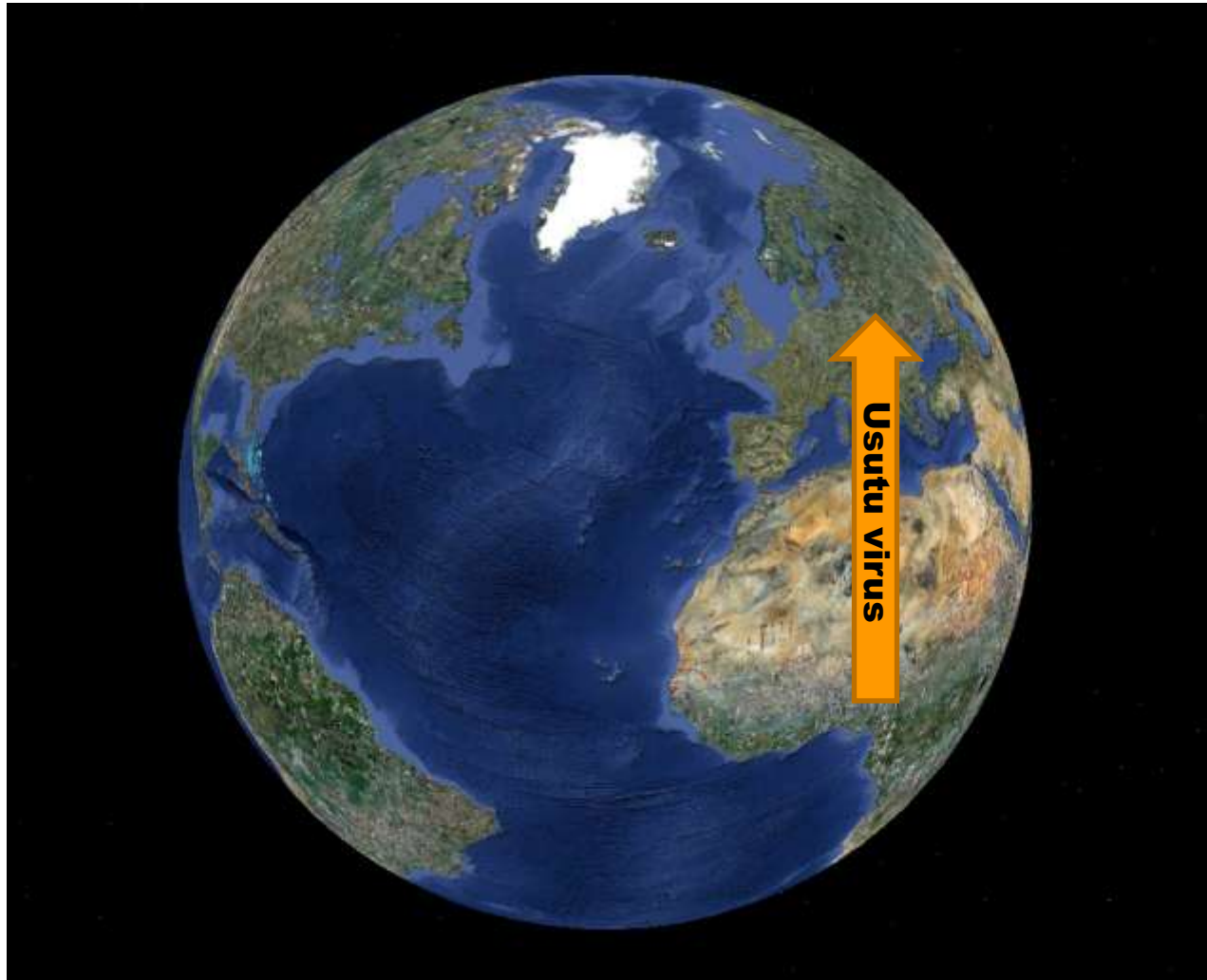
West Nile Virus & Usutu virus



West Nile Virus & Usutu virus

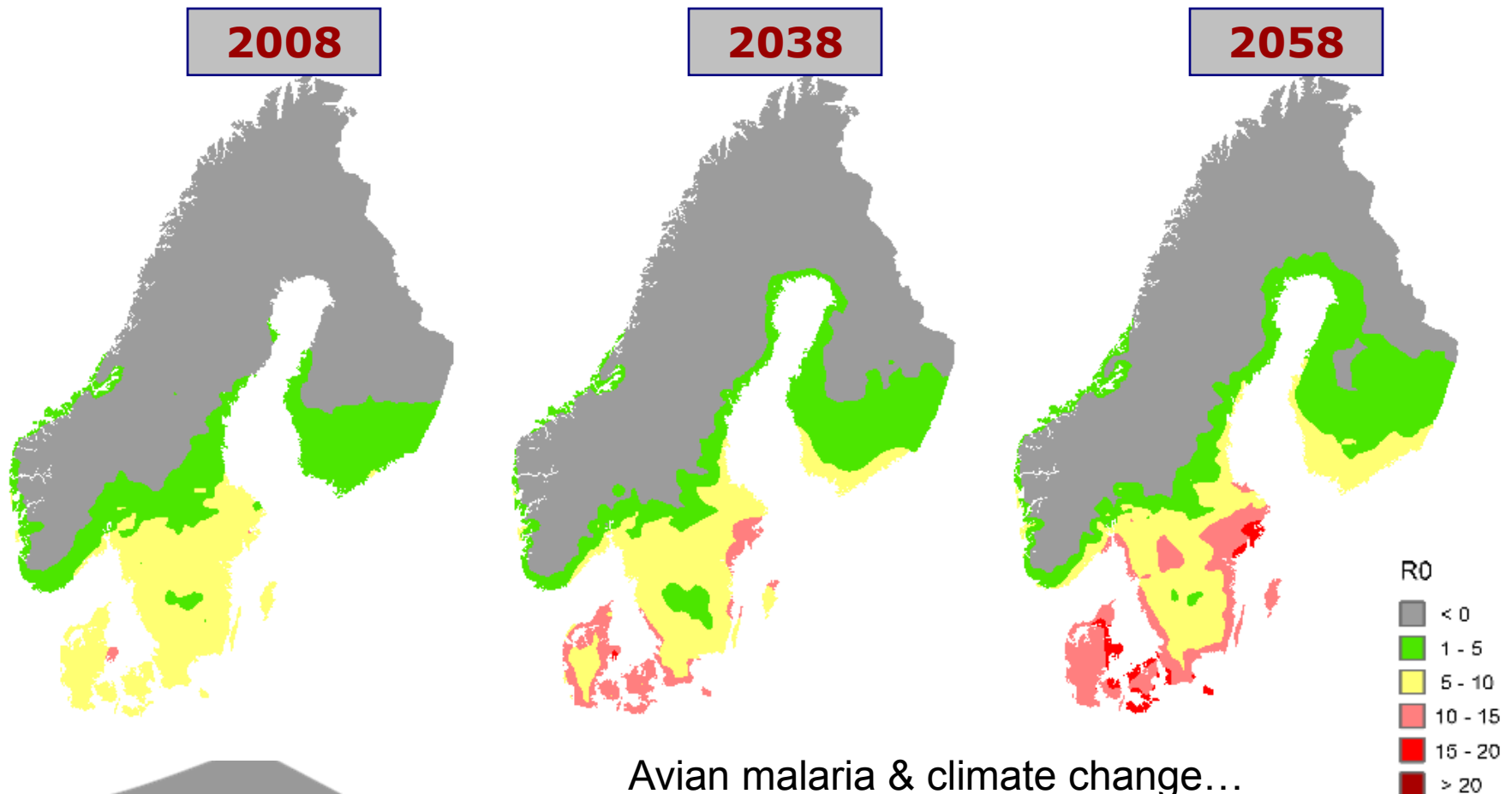


West Nile Virus & Usutu virus



Human malaria

Malaria (*P. vivax*): Potential for spread given an introduction the 14th July

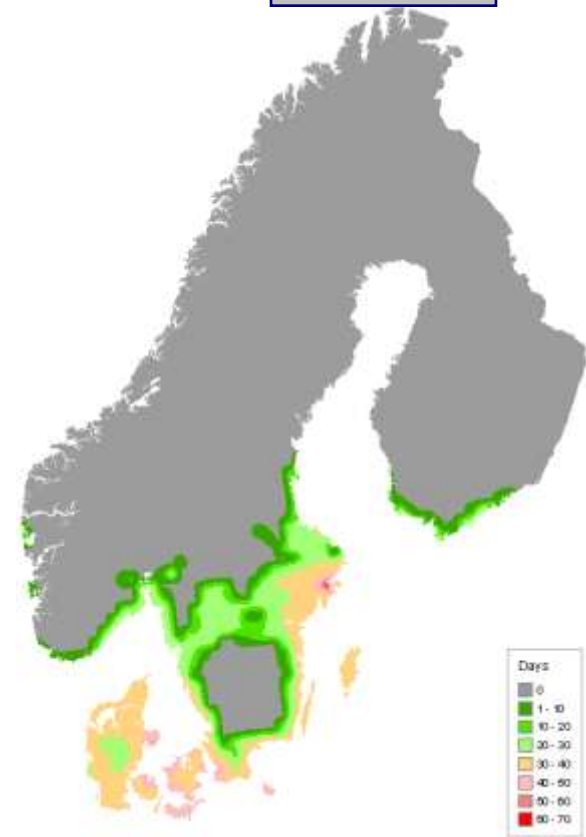
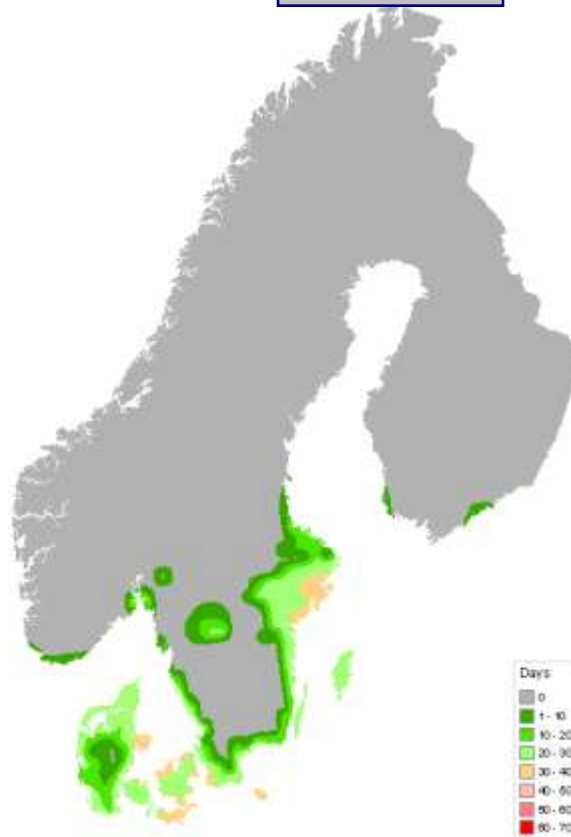
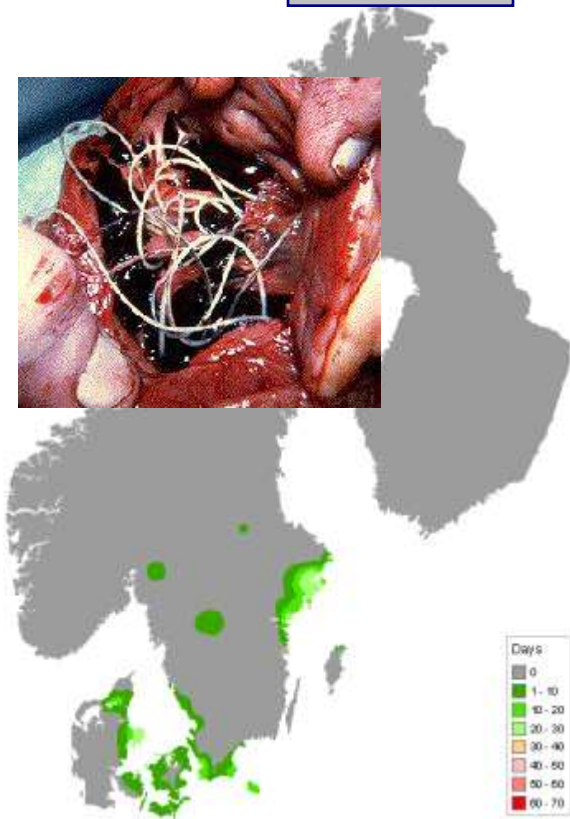
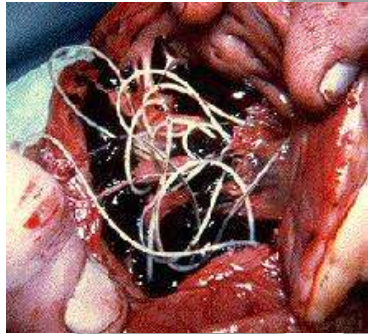


Dirofilaria in dogs (zoonoses): Annual number of days with infectious mosquitoes

2008

2038

2058

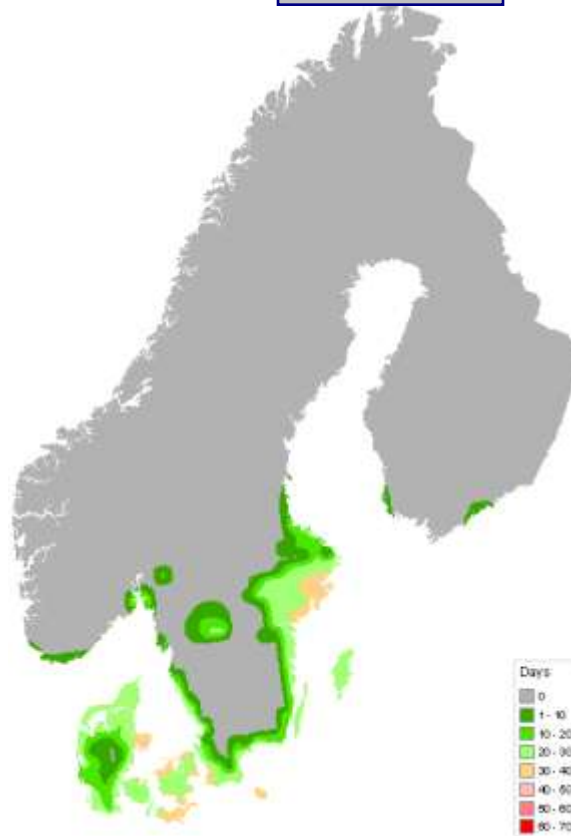
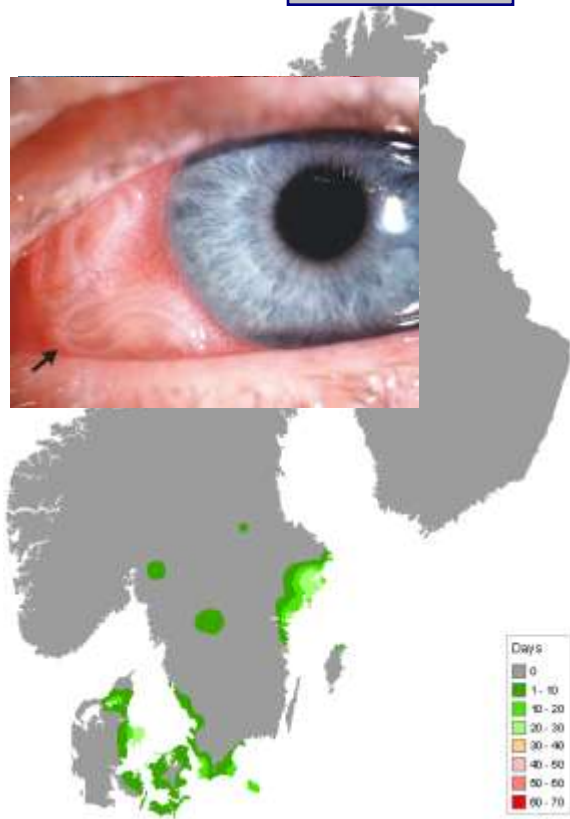
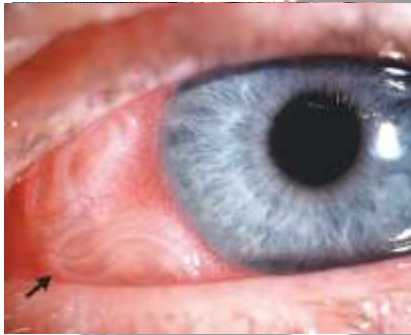


Dirofilaria in dogs (zoonoses): Annual number of days with infectious mosquitoes

2008

2038

2058

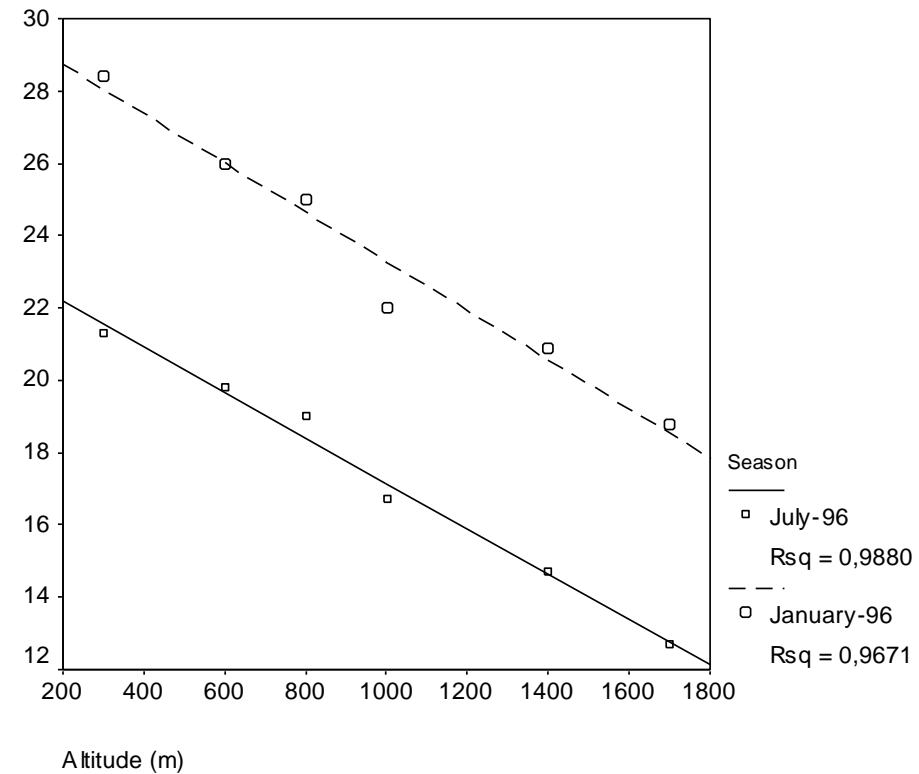


Dirofilaria in dogs (zoonoses): Annual number of days with infectious mosquitoes

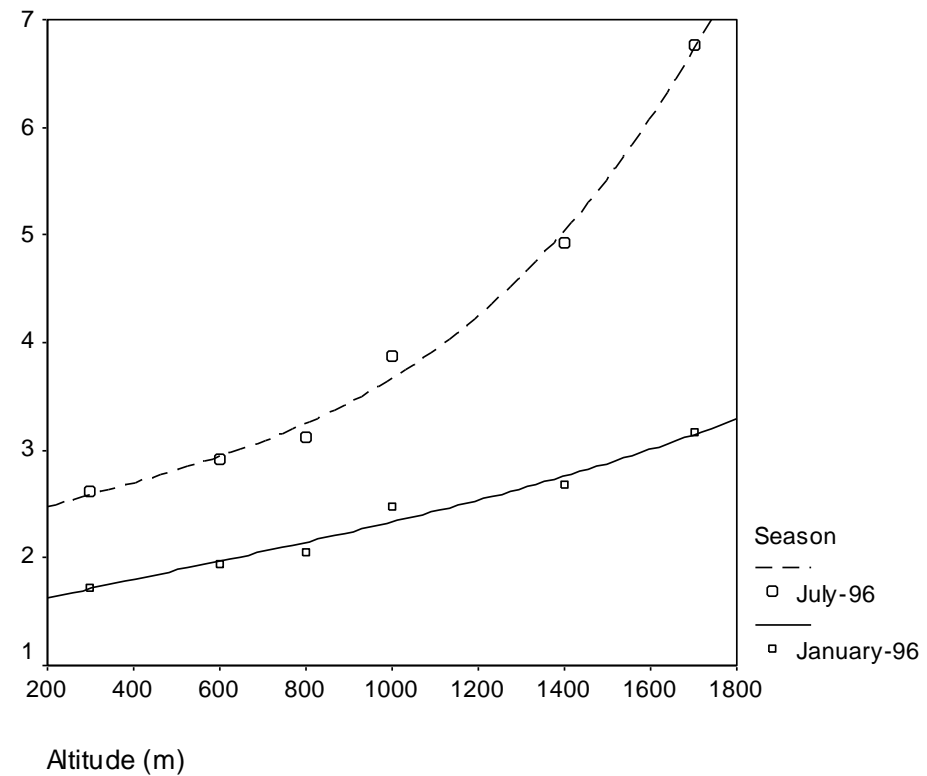
2008



Lessons from the African highlands



Lessons from the African highlands



Lessons from the African highlands



Altitude	Vector density m	$a^2 * p^n / -\ln p$	C	R_0	C ($t = t_{300m}$)	C ($m = m_{300m}$)
300 m	21.1	0.84	11.5	4,206	11.5	11.5
600 m	3.9	0.55	1.1	417	1.8	6.4
800 m	1.7	0.45	0.3	120	0.72	4.7
1000 m	0.3	0.18	0.014	5.2	0.09	1.3
1400 m	0.06	0.09	0.008	3.0	0.04	0.2
1700 m	0.01	0.02	0.00002	0.007	0.004	0.02

Next step: Spatial vector models

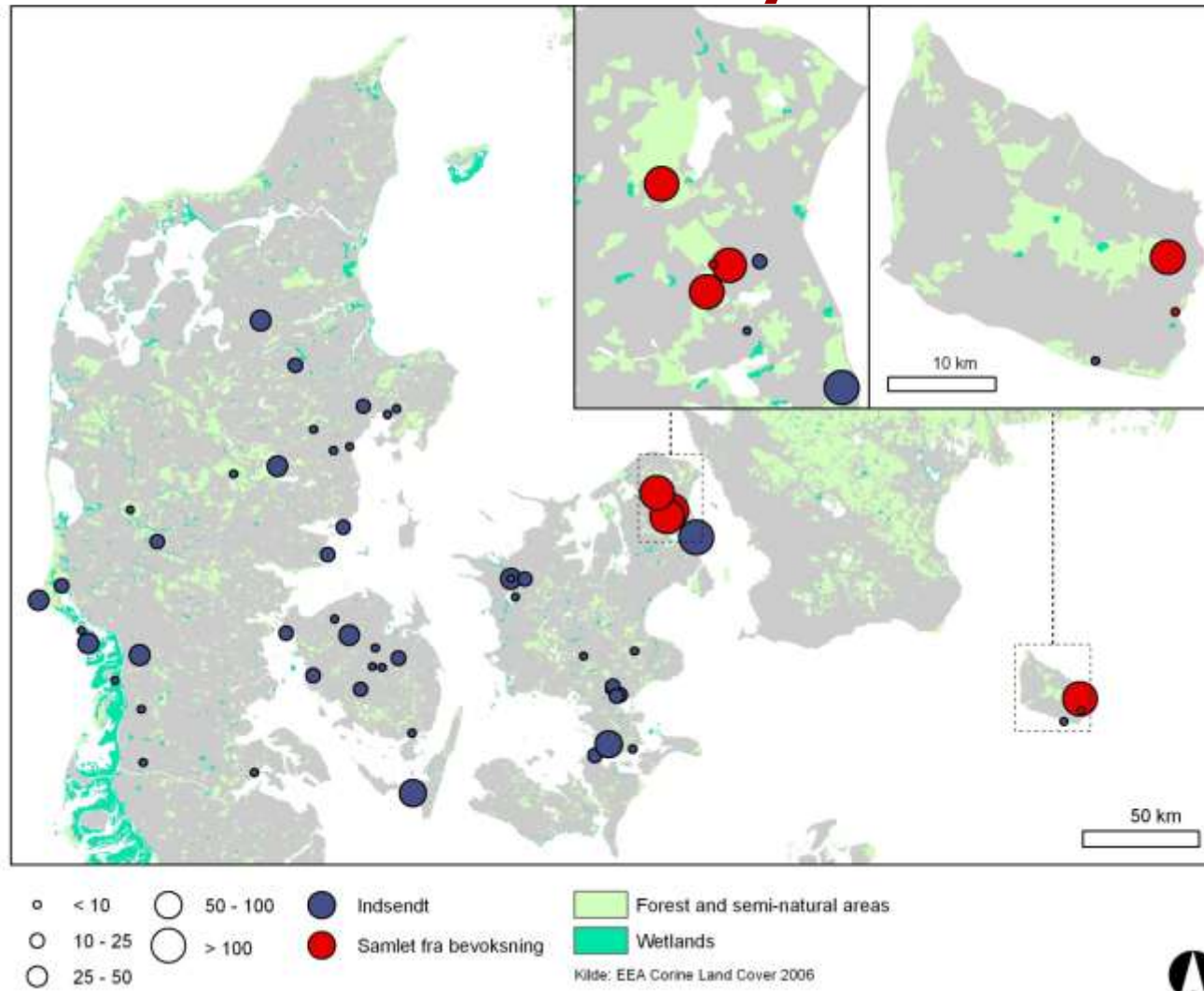


CO₂ and octenol traps



Light traps

Tick collected by CVS



**Thank you
for your attention**

René Bødker
rebo@vet.dtu.dk

**R_0 maps environmental data and
climate predictions for the Nordic
countries are available at
www.NORDRISK.dk**